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26

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 50-55 (50-55). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 52-58 (52-58). LONDON: Fair, scattered showers. Temp. 50-55 (50-55). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (50-55). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROYAL: Sunny. Temp. 50-55 (50-55). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 50-55 (50-55). Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (50-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—CONCRETE PAGE

Austria	12 E.	Lebanon	51.25
Belgium	20 E.P.	Luxembourg	50 L.P.
Denmark	3.50 D.E.	Morocco	2.50 D.P.
France	15 P.	Norway	1.50 E.P.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	1.50 E.P.
Greece	1.50 P.	Sweden	2.50 E.P.
Great Britain	15 P.	Switzerland	1.70 S.P.
India	15 D.	Spain	2.50 E.P.
Iran	40 E.P.	Turkey	2.50 E.P.
Italy	200 L.P.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25
Japan	1.5 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

o. 29,021

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1976

Established 1887



LOW WATER ON THE THAMES—Wider mudflats emerged as the Thames dropped this week to its lowest low-water mark in living memory, AP reported. Photo was taken near Kew Bridge, upstream from London on the upper reaches of the tidal Thames. England is in the midst of its worst drought in at least 200 years.

Not on Issues, Just Likes Reagan

A Lifetime Democrat Crosses Line

By Nan Robertson

DETROIT, May 18 (NYT)—The first time in his short, dramatic but absorbing life, Roy Burton is crossing the line. Thirty years old, an auto assembly worker, he is a Democrat upbringing and conviction, a union man who has always voted gratefully hard for a living as his fathers did before him, a true and an idealist.

But he will vote for a conservative Republican, Ronald Reagan, president in today's Michigan primary. Like hundreds of thousands of others in this traditional liberal state, he will become a "liberal jumper," as he calls it, will cross over because he loves the former California governor shows the qualities of competence, strength and freshness that George Wallace showed years ago, "without the shadow of racism behind him."

In the 1972 primary, he voted for Gov. Wallace, a Democrat, as with 500,000 persons who chose the Alabama governor vice at the Michigan polls. For Burton then, the single, obnoxious issue was school busing, which he feared would doom his child to an "inferior education" in the inner city that he himself had escaped.

In the presidential election six years later, he voted reluctantly for Democrat George McGovern, who always remained a shadow, a mysterious figure to him. He could not see himself to vote for Richard Nixon, a Republican, although he not perceive the man as a man.

Now he thinks both parties have moved forward with a better and

In 1972, just before the presidential primary in Michigan, *The New York Times* interviewed the Dewey-Burton family in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Burton were voting, as a protest they said, for Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, and their votes helped carry him to victory in the Michigan Democratic primary. Last week, the *Times* returned to ask the Burtons what they would do in the 1976 Michigan primary.

broader range of candidates than before.

President Ford comes across to him as "a decent human being," but "he's already President," and Mr. Burton thinks it would be a waste to vote for him at this time. He says he is telling the party, "If you want me to vote Republican, this is what I want in a candidate—and it is Mr. Reagan."

He sees Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia, portraying himself as a simple peanut farmer, a "down-home, in-the-heart American," while using big words, "all worth a huck and a half," to obscure whether he means yes or no to a question. He likes Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona but doesn't picture him as a leader.

As for Gov. Wallace, "He's still there, but the thing that he stood for four years ago just doesn't matter any more," Mr. Burton

said. "Don't get me wrong, I'm sure busing is important in Boston, but it's not important in Michigan now."

In July, 1974, the Supreme Court knocked down the ruling that would have shuffled Mr. Burton's son and 300,000 other Detroit-area children between the inner city and the suburbs.

Four years ago, Mr. Burton, interviewed in his tiny bungalow in a white working-class suburb, was an angry and frustrated man. Bright, energetic, sensitive, he felt trapped in his job of wiping off automobiles on the assembly line of the Ford Motor Co.'s plant at Windsor.

He had struggled to better himself by taking work-training courses and going to college between shifts, coming home "half-whipped" after exhausting hours at the work he had begun when he was 18 years old. He quit six months short of a diploma. He had not had a vacation since 1964, when he and his affectionate, trusting wife, Iona, drove to Niagara Falls on their honeymoon.

Mr. Burton retains the same core of decency and thoughtfulness he had four years ago. He is beefier, more mellow and has dropped the mod-haircut and mustache he briefly affected in the years in between. Some of his yearnings—"to be more tomorrow than I was yesterday"—have been stilled. His job at Wixom, spray-painting spare parts, is better paid.

He says of it, and of himself: "I think I'm happier. I go to work. I do a good job. I get paid for it. I'm not trying to impress anybody. Why do you (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

For Elections Next Month

Vatican Intensifies Anti-Communist Drive

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, May 18 (NYT)—With Italian election campaigns under way, the Roman Catholic Church is intensifying efforts to persuade voters to elect the Communist party. Once again the church is issuing that it opposes a Communist role in the government, it Marxism and Christianity incompatible, and that Catholics should vote for the non-Communist parties, whatever the issue of the dominant Christian moderate.

The message is passed sometimes bluntly and sometimes in veiled phrases. The election, which will be held June 20 and 21, poses obvious problems for the Vatican. It is not want to appear to be interfering openly in politics. It is divisions within the church over how to approach the Communist question, and it tries about an outcome that did appear to be a rejection of this view.

Moreover, at stake in the vote is not only the control of national government but also control of the local administration of Rome. Local voting coincides with the national election and the Communist vote an excellent chance of losing the Christian Democrats this capital, which is also the of Pope Paul VI as the hope of Rome.

"Spiritual Capital" Jes Cardinal Folletti, the vicar of Rome who administers the use on the Pope's behalf, already has said that a victory this city would leave the Communist party "face to face with



Antonio Cardinal Poma, archbishop of Bologna.

the Catholic Church in the very center of the spiritual capital of the world."

In recent days the church's opposition has been reflected in a series of statements. Italy's bishops, who are saying that "one cannot be a Christian and a Marxist at the same time," urged Catholics last week to "avoid choices in open contrast with the Christian message."

[Antonio Cardinal Poma, chairman of the Italian Episcopal

Conference, has issued a veiled warning to Catholics campaigning with the Communists that they risk excommunication. Reuters reported.

[Cardinal Poma, archbishop of Bologna, told the conference yesterday that such Catholics should "consider the laws that with internal logic, govern ecclesiastical communion and its infraction."

[This was apparently a warning to six leading Catholics who plan to run as independent candidates on the Communist ticket that they will be excommunicated if they go ahead, Vatican sources said.

[The statement appeared to reaffirm the validity of a 1949 ruling by the Holy Office, the Vatican department for safeguarding faith and morals, that Catholics professing, defending or spreading Communist doctrine automatically incur excommunication or exclusion from the church.

Ruling in 1949.

[The 1949 ruling, issued at the height of the cold war, has never been formally revoked. But, given the more liberal attitude of the church since the 1962-65 Vatican Council and the improvement of Vatican relations with East Europe, it was assumed that it had fallen into disuse.

[Cardinal Poma's statement indicated otherwise.]

The Pope, whose political comments are usually indirect, also made a veiled criticism last week of Catholics who are planning to vote Communist or run as Communist candidates. In a message to a general audience, he said: "Sometimes our dearest friends

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Leftists Get Support of Libyans in Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, May 18 (NYT)—Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud of Libya, who had come as a mediator yesterday, left today after making a partisan statement that Libya stood firmly behind the Lebanese Moslems and the Palestinians and endorsed their demands.

He went to Damascus early today for more talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Maj. Jalloud's mission, according to informed diplomats, was intended to prevent a further deterioration of a conflict that has been opposing Syria on one side and the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese Moslem leftists on the other.

But his parting statement left observers here puzzled as to Libyan intentions.

Two issues

The dispute between Syria and the Palestinians and Moslem leftists centers on two issues:

- The Syrian land and sea blockade of the Moslem and Palestinian-held part of Lebanon, which for the last two months has kept arms from reaching the forces of the Palestinian resistance as well as those of the Lebanese Moslem left.

- The fear of the Palestinians—from the relatively moderate leadership of Yasser Arafat to the extremist factions of George Habash and Ahmed Jibril—that the Syrian intervention in Lebanon is intended to bring the resistance movement under Syrian control and thus to give Syria a free hand to pursue an Egyptian-type policy of accommodation with the United States and Israel.

- Beirut factions armed by array of disparate sources. Page 2.

In his departing statement, Maj. Jalloud said that Libyan support of the demands of the Lebanese Moslem left, of the Lebanese Army—the forces controlled by Lt. Ahmed Khatib, the army defector—and the Palestinian resistance.

He also said that "pan-Arab interests" required a solution to the Lebanese civil war.

The demands of the Lebanese Moslem left that Libya now presumably supports were stated in a policy declaration last week. They include the withdrawal of Syrian and Syrian-controlled forces from Lebanon, the reorganization of the Lebanese Army around the nucleus of Lt. Khatib's forces and a conference on political and social reform.

Unacceptable Demands These demands are unacceptable to both Syria and the conservative Christians in Lebanon. Maj. Jalloud's reference to "pan-Arab interests" moreover, was seen as an effort to bring about the "Arabization" of the Lebanese conflict—to bring in other Arab countries as active and official arbiters here, in addition to Syria.

Syria has strenuously been opposing "Arabization." Khatib, the head of the leftist-Arabian alliance, has publicly demanded it, and so, lately, has the leadership of the Palestinian movement.

Syria appears to have reluctantly accepted a degree of "Arabization." Maj. Jalloud's mission, which started in Damascus last weekend, is part of this.



FLAGS AT FUNERAL—Arab youths flying Palestine Liberation Organization flags on a gate to the Old City in the Israeli-occupied sector of Jerusalem yesterday after the funeral of a third Arab killed in as many days during anti-Israeli demonstrations.

In Address to U.S. Congress

Giscard Urges Détente, World Aid

By James Goldsborough

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing appeared to oblige the United States today that the West had three responsibilities—detente with the East, aid to the developing world and economic cooperation to assure prosperity for itself.

Delivering the address that he has called the most important of his six-day visit, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared to oblige the United States for a lack of commitment to Europe, both to its unity and its defense.

At the same time, congressmen and senators displayed their own skepticism over France's commitment. Three of the five times they interrupted the French President's speech, it was to applaud expressions of the French will to participate in Europe's defense.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called on the United States to view European unity "without misgivings and apprehension."

"You do not fear freedom for yourself," he said. "Do not, then, fear it for your friends and your allies. An independent, organized and prosperous European Community will be the best partner for the United States and a guarantee for the world of stability, development and peace."

Appeal for "Symmetry" The French President called for "symmetry" in European-American relations and said that "France sets the greatest store by America's commitment."

"In the past," he said, "perhaps if such a commitment had been made apparent beforehand, it might have averted a world conflict. This time, at least, I hope that detente will protect us against confrontation."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's speech was aimed, in part, at dispelling what he called the "misgivings and apprehension" in French-U.S. relations.

These sentiments have been particularly apparent in a series of polls taken before this visit and were apparent again today in several newspapers, which were strongly critical of French policies, particularly on sales of nuclear technology and continued French aloofness from the NATO military command.

The nuclear issue has now en-

tered the U.S. presidential campaign, with Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter having called for a U.S. moratorium on sales on sophisticated technology, and various senators having gone even further.

President Ford and Giscard d'Estaing discussed the nuclear proliferation issue during the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

\$1.2 Billion in Loans and Grants

Senate Panel Approves Pact With Spain for Air, Sea Bases

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP)—The new Spanish government gained a vote of encouragement today from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which approved a five-year treaty with Spain and the prospect of \$1.2 billion of U.S. aid and credits.

On a vote of 11 to 2, the committee sent the proposed treaty with the government of King Juan Carlos to the Senate floor. It requires a two-thirds vote of approval there for passage.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., protested that the treaty package "doesn't add up to me at all." Under its terms, he said, the United States will withdraw its nuclear submarines from the base at Rota, nuclear-armed strategic U.S. bombers will "not be allowed to land in Spain," and Spain gets "over a billion dollars."

Assistant Secretary of State Robert McCloskey, who negotiated the accord, acknowledged that Spain has special "sensitivity" to nuclear weapons because of the "serious accident" in the mid-1960s.

In January, 1966, a U.S. bomber carrying four hydrogen bombs collided with a tanker aircraft while refueling over the

Palomares area. Three bombs were found intact, but it took a three-month search to locate the fourth, in the Mediterranean off Palomares.

Mr. McCloskey said longer-range U.S. Trident submarines will make it possible to phase out U.S. use of Rota as a base, but he and Sen. Symington disagreed on when the new submarines will be in use.

There will be "considerably less" than a billion-dollar cost to U.S. taxpayers under the treaty, Mr. McCloskey said. Spain would receive most of the aid in \$600 million of military credits, \$450 million in Export-Import Bank loans. Grant aid, he emphasized, would be only \$135 million.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said he initially approached the treaty with misgivings, but became convinced that "if we don't have this treaty, we could throw Spain back into the dark ages she was in before"—during the regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Only Sen. Symington and Sen. Joseph Biden Jr., D-Del., were recorded as opposing the treaty.

Not a Mutual Defense Pact

A major objective, said Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, is to encourage Spain to move "into the direction of more democracy." The language, said Sen. Clark, also makes clear that the new pact "is not a mutual-defense treaty."

Most of all, the clarifying language, agreed to by the State Department, specifies that although the treaty is for five years initially, the aid earmarked in it is subject to "the normal procedures of the Congress including the process of prior authorization and annual appropriations."

This has been an essential demand in Congress, because the Spanish pact is the first of a series of projected treaties, including one for Greece and another for Turkey, for a five-year term.

Under the Spanish treaty, the United States will continue to have access to the Rota naval base (though only until 1979), air bases at Torrejon (outside Madrid) and Zaragoza, and a standby air base at Alcon. One of the seven supplementary agreements accompanying the treaty states that "the United States will not store nuclear devices or their components on Spanish soil."

Israelis Kill A Youth in Jerusalem Disorders

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 18 (NYT)—Israeli border police, menaced by a crowd of stone-throwing demonstrators in the walled Old City of Jerusalem, opened fire today, killing a 21-year-old Arab and wounding several others, including the former Jordanian sector of the city.

After the victim's funeral this afternoon, an angry crowd of demonstrators blockaded one of the gates to the Old City and flew a Palestinian flag on top of the walls. The police broke up the demonstrations with riot clubs and tear gas.

The death was the third in three days and the 9th in the last four months among West Bank Arabs who have been demonstrating intermittently since November against the continued Israeli occupation.

The incident occurred as pressure mounted for Israeli forces to use nonlethal riot measures to control the demonstrations, which show every sign of continuing.

Other Methods Urged

Davar, the Labor party newspaper, argued in its main editorial that new techniques had to be developed to insure that "squeezing the trigger is not the sole reaction available to a soldier under attack. Other ways of quelling disturbances must and can be found."

However, the leading independent paper, *Haaretz*, and the conservative papers *Maariv* and *Yediot Aharonot* both placed a share of responsibility on the demonstrators. "There is no cause for pangs of conscience in Israel," *Maariv* said.

Army sources said that a wide variety of dispersal methods were under urgent consideration. In addition to tear gas, which was used to no avail today, there include such items as electric shock batons and rubber bullets.

Beyond new equipment, the military authorities on the West Bank are determined to do more to prevent demonstrations from erupting into rioting through curfews and other preventive techniques.

Political Settlement

"This is a problem that is obviously going to be with us for some time," an officer observed. "We have to find new and more effective ways of dealing with it."

The only really effective solution, most Israelis agree, would be a political settlement that would resolve the future status of the area. Nothing of the kind is on the horizon, however, and in the interim, the Israeli Army is now faced with a new drain on its manpower and resources.

The main riot-control responsibility falls on the shoulders of the paramilitary border police, which was originally designed to protect Israel's frontier settlements from infiltration and sabotage attacks. The task has proven too much on the West Bank, however, and additional army units have been called in.

Most of these have been trained in riot control and thus are inclined to panic when faced with an angry and violent mob. In addition, in the present tense atmosphere on the West Bank, every Israeli soldier driving in a jeep or truck becomes a potential target.

In order to limit the demonstrations today, the army placed several West Bank towns and a number of refugee camps housing tens of thousands of displaced Palestinians under curfew.

Labor Is Assured Of Union Backing On U.K. Pay Curb

SCARBOROUGH, England, May 18 (Reuters)—The Labor government's new 3-per-cent pay limit was assured majority union support today after a left-wing challenge was defeated at a conference of the Engineering Workers here.

A bid to commit Britain's second largest union to rejection of the pay pact failed by 28 votes to 33, after a lengthy debate by the national committee.

The union's president, Hugh Scanlon, formerly cool to restraints on collective bargaining, yesterday warned against irresponsible action that could lead to the end of the Labor government and the return to power of the opposition Conservatives.

With the engineering union and Jack Jones's Transport Workers now supporting the pay pact, an overwhelming majority seems assured when a special conference of the Trades Union Congress considers the agreement next month. The pact is to run for 12 months from Aug. 1.



Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud and PLO leader Yasser Arafat riding to Beirut talks.

Time for Peace Said Running Out

Ethiopian Peasant Recruits Are Moved Up to Eritrea

ADDIS ABABA, May 18 (UPI).—Ethiopia sent thousands of peasant recruits toward Eritrea today and warned that time is running out to find a peaceful solution to the 14-year-old Moslem rebellion there.

Diplomatic reports said that from 6,000 to 40,000 peasants recruited by the government to fight in Eritrea were en route there from Addis Ababa.

But there were indications that the peasant army was losing momentum. According to sketchy diplomatic reports, the rebels blew up possibly five bridges on the road to Eritrea, effectively halting the first wave of about 3,000 peasants.

There were no reports that any of the peasant army actually had gone into battle.

"The time is fast running out for efforts designed to find a peaceful solution to the problems

of the troubled region of Eritrea," the government newspaper, Ethiopian Herald said.

The newspaper said, "Even at this eleventh hour, there is every reason for hope" of a peaceful solution.

The government announced Sunday that it was offering major concessions to the rebels in a bid for a solution. It promised regional autonomy, the release of prisoners and lifting of the state of emergency in Eritrea.

The government began some time ago to recruit the peasant army and to arm it at least in part, with ancient British and Belgian rifles. The peasant force is intended to bolster 20,000 regular troops fighting an estimated 10,000 rebels.

About 2,000 persons demonstrated in Addis Ababa today in support of the government policy in the northern province. But that was only a fraction of the

number who normally turn out for such demonstrations. Police and troops twice broke up small groups of students who apparently were protesting the Eritrean policy.

March Prepared

MEKELLE, Ethiopia, May 18 (Reuters).—Trucks and buses packed with about 2,500 peasants passed through here today toward the Eritrean border, where reliable sources said that up to 20,000 peasant troops have been taken in the past few days.

The sources in this Tigre Province capital said the peasants taken in convoys to Adigrat, 75 miles north of here and only 15 miles from Eritrea, have been told that they were to march in to the Red Sea province and claim whatever they could.

One of the country's rulers, Lt. Col. Afanador Abate, was in Mekelle

yesterday as part of a tour of the north for what sources said were talks about the planned march.

A correspondent watched 13 buses and over 40 trucks pass along the dirt road outside Mekelle today. Most of their occupants seemed armed only with staves—some of which still had the leaves on them—and there was little sign of a military presence.

The sources quoted peasant troops in Adigrat as saying that they had been picked up in small groups from the hundreds of villages along the route from the south.

A DC-4 airplane has been landing in Mekelle with what the sources said was food for the proposed march. There was no indication so far of when it would start, but heavy rain is due in Eritrea within the next few weeks and may affect the timing.

Nine Nations to Confer Today

EEC Is Trying to Get Unctad Compromise on Commodities

From Wire Dispatches
NAIROBI, May 18.—The Common Market is trying to work out proposals on the crucial commodity issues that would be acceptable to developing countries and insure success for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, sources said today.

The nine member nations of the European Economic Community are meeting tomorrow to see if they can agree on a joint response to Third World demands for a common fund to finance commodity buffer stocks.

But the sources said Britain was dragging its feet, while West Germany—which hitherto has taken a hard opposition line—had not committed itself.

Commodity Agreements

The compromise could involve acceptance in principle of some form of central-financing facility which would not be set up until a number of specific commodity agreements were successfully negotiated.

The sources said they believed proposals on these lines would be acceptable to France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Earlier today, a United Nations negotiator reported stalemate on Third World demands that industrial countries cancel or postpone more than \$8.5 billion in debt repayments from 44 poor nations.

Gerassimos Arsenis of Greece told reporters that there has so far been virtually no response on debt issues from rich countries in private negotiations at the conference.

The poor nations, contending that they are victims of an un-

balanced world economic system that favors the rich, are seeking debt relief for countries that export raw materials and primary products. They are also pressing for a global conference of lenders and borrowers later this year to change the rules in international money markets.

Both the debt conference and

New Earthquakes Hit Soviet Areas In Central Asia

MOSCOW, May 18 (UPI).—New earth tremors struck Soviet Central Asia today while relief teams rushed aid to remote towns hit by yesterday's powerful earthquake, Tass news agency said.

Tass released no specific casualty or damage estimates, but said medical supplies had been sent to Gash, one of the towns most severely struck, suggesting extensive injuries. Gash is near the Afghanistan border.

The earthquake struck a broad region of the Soviet Uzbek Republic, 1,500 miles southeast of Moscow, with a force estimated at nine on the 12-point Soviet scale, a level more destructive than the quake that devastated northern Italy earlier this month.

Italy Shaken Again

UDINE, Italy, May 18 (UPI).—The earthquake devastated Friuli region of northeastern Italy was shaken again by earth tremors today but officials reported no new casualties or damage.

the sweeping debt relief are opposed by the United States, Japan and most European countries, which prefer a more limited, case-by-case study of such problems.

Mr. Arsenis, head of Unctad's New York office and leader of the debt negotiations in Nairobi, said the only rich-nation reply has been U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal May 6 to "unite" foreign aid. Mr. Arsenis said the suggestion, which he believed may gain acceptance among other aid donors, was an important but minor item.

In aid jargon, a tied-aid payment must be used by a poor country to buy goods in the nation that gives the aid. This insures that the aid donor obtains some commercial benefit and, in the view of many economists, effectively increases the cost of the goods.

Unctad aid can be used by a poor country to shop around and buy goods from any source, not necessarily in the aid-donor nation.

The breakdown on the debt-relief demands:

- Changing \$3.5 billion in government aid loans to outright grants for 29 of the least-developed countries.

- Waiving payments of interest and principal for the next

Thai-Laotian Clash

BANGKOK, May 18 (Reuters).—Small groups of Laotian soldiers and Thai border police exchanged fire for about 30 minutes last night after 30 Laotians crossed into northeast Thailand and seized a village, the Thai radio said tonight.

five years on government aid loans made to 44 countries that have annual per-capita incomes of under \$400. Mr. Arsenis said the payments exceed \$1 billion a year.

- Refinancing short-term commercial debts at an annual rate of more than 3 percent. The loans, many of them due in two to three years, would be refinanced over 15 to 25 years by private lenders at commercial interest rates and with guarantees from rich-nation governments.

- Additional assistance from such multilateral aid institutions as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to cover current debt-service payments to these institutions. In effect, Mr. Arsenis said, this would amount to deferring the payments.

Spain Oil Spill Hits 60 Beaches

LA CORUNA, Spain, May 18 (AP).—More than 60 beaches in the La Coruna area were today reported blackened by oil from the wrecked tanker Urquiola. Damage caused by the spill has been estimated at \$75 million, so far.

The Spanish Navy, meantime, reported that a Dutch salvage crew was still standing by the 120,000-ton Spanish ship at the entrance to La Coruna's harbor, but gave no sign when a transfer of oil remaining in the half-sunken ship might be attempted.

Meanwhile, officials in Oporto, Portugal, said that oil slicks from the Urquiola are threatening beaches in northern Portugal.

Finns' Crisis Of Coalition Is Resolved

Schism Is Healed Among Five Parties

HELSINKI, May 18 (UPI).—Premier Martti Miettinen today withdrew his government's resignation after the five parties in the coalition government agreed that the four Communist ministers could vote against a proposed increase in the sales tax.

Mr. Miettinen had given President Urho Kekkonen the government's resignation May 10 after negotiations with the Communist failed to persuade them to agree to the tax increase. The five parties had agreed that all major decisions had to be on a unanimous basis.

Mr. Kekkonen neither accepted nor rejected the resignation but called separate meetings to try to keep together the coalition of Social Democrats, Center party members, Communists, Liberals and Swedish party members.

He asked each group if it would agree to remain in the government even if the Communists voted against the sales tax. The parties answered today that they would stay and the resignation was withdrawn.

The government was formed five months ago during a drive by Mr. Kekkonen to solve Finland's economic woes. Political observers said that the President wants Communists to remain in the government because he feels they can help solve the problems.

In getting all five parties to remain in the coalition Mr. Kekkonen has placed great pressure on the Social Democrats, the country's largest party.

The Social Democrats must explain to their supporters why they are voting for an increased sales tax—an unpopular measure that is considered necessary by financial experts—while the Communists can claim they are the champions of the working man by voting against the tax.

But Mr. Kekkonen has also widened the split within the Communist party between the majority moderates and the hardline Stalinists, who oppose any participation in the government.

New Warning By Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

our most trusted colleagues, those who share our faith, are the very ones who turn against us. Disent has become a habit, disloyalty almost an affirmation of liberty."

The anti-Communist theme was struck last week in "Observatore Romano," the Vatican's daily newspaper, and in its weekly magazine, "Osservatore Della Domenica," which said that the Italian elections represented a choice between "liberty and dictatorship."

All this, of course, does not suggest that the church's hierarchy is suggesting blind support of the Christian Democrats, who have led governments here for the last 30 years. The Vatican has indicated its unhappiness over the party's failure to develop a new image and to change for the better.

Several Catholics who intend to support the Communist party in the June elections said in interviews that they found no difficulty in dealing with what the church regards as incompatibility.

"I go to church and I vote Communist," said a Roman who is active in a Christian trade union organization. "I still have faith. I view Marxism as a way of looking at man and the world, a way to find solutions. I do not accept it as an ideology but as a part of history and science."

"I don't accept Marx on the question of atheism, but I do accept it as a program for practical action to transform the country."

One Agnelli Running

ROME, May 18 (Reuters).—The managing director of the Fiat car company, Umberto Agnelli, will run for parliament as a candidate of the Christian Democratic party in next month's elections, party leaders decided today.

Party leaders have been divided over his candidacy because of fears that it would identify the party too closely with management interests. He was accepted by the party's executive committee with only one vote opposed.

The dissenter was Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, leader of a left-wing faction in the party. Mr. Donat Cattin comes from Turin, the center of the Fiat company.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?

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A heavy mortar unit of Lebanese Arab Army in Beirut.

Prolonging Combat

Beirut Factions Well-Armed By Array of Disparate Sources

By Jonathan C. Randall

BEIRUT, (UPI).—The 13-month-old Lebanese conflict seems doomed to continue for the foreseeable future—if only because the combatants show few signs of running out of arms or ammunition.

Neither blockades nor major daily expenditure of ordnance appear to have imposed the kind of fire control and political reflection that a shortage of money and arms traditionally brings to bear in prolonged combat situations.

Indicative of the bravado paraded by the Lebanese left and their Palestinian allies in the face of a Syrian sea and land embargo on arms was their recent claim that they could fight on for another nine months without resupply or touching strategic reserves earmarked for a war with Israel.

And the rightist Christian militias recently introduced a Soviet-manufactured 100-mm mortar to prove that they were not to be written off in the arms sweepstakes.

Source of Supply

If the gradual escalation—from small arms to heavy machine guns, armored vehicles, tanks, rockets and heavy artillery—is a matter of record, the financing and source of supply of both camps remain more hazy.

Until Syria imposed its blockade on arms to the Palestinians and leftists in March, observers found it relatively easier to guess about that camp's ordnance procurement.

Traditionally, the Palestinians received arms shipments financed by Arab governments and transported overland from Syria. In turn, the Palestinians fanned out arms to the Lebanese left, which was beefed up purposely to counterbalance the growing rightist militias destined to disarm the Palestinian guerrillas.

But at least in the early stages of the civil war, some conservative Arab governments—Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich states—were often mentioned in this connection—also financed the rightist militias. Their largesse to both sides was designed to keep the Palestinians from denouncing their conservative regimes but at the same time to insure that Lebanon did not fall into the hands of leftists.

Leftists displayed fragments of exploded ordnance with Saudi markings which they claimed had been fired from rightist positions. But the source of supply from conservative Arab governments dried up abruptly in early winter when the Christian mistreatment of Moslems in Palestinian refugee camps and the Karantina slum—documented by news photographs—proved too much for the conservative Islamic regimes to stomach. Perhaps more insulting to Saudi Arabia was the burning of a truckload of Korans by Christian fighters as the shipment was on its way to Riyadh.

The Christian militias claimed that they financed their war's most widely used weapon—the Soviet-manufactured AK-47 assault rifle—and the U.S. standby, the M-16, to their troops for many times the purchase price. Prices have dropped off sharply of late, probably because money is in

short supply. During the winter an M-16 was selling for \$500 and an AK-47 for about \$350.

The Lebanese Christian communities throughout the world were also said to be financing the war effort.

But with a heavy combat day costing each side at least \$100,000 according to a Western military attaché's estimate, the Christians' self-financing claim became increasingly improbable.

Sales by Bulgaria

Until early autumn, the rightist militias purchased some of their arms openly from the Soviet bloc, especially Bulgaria, which delivered entire shipments.

"The right arm itself from the left" was a popular quip last summer.

But apparently after the Lebanese Communist party and other leftist Lebanese organizations and the Palestinians complained, the Christian militias were obliged to look elsewhere for supplies.

Prominent Christian parliamentarians and businessmen made no secret of their harpurchasing missions in such countries as Spain, Belgium and France.

Perhaps inevitably, the Lebanese left suspected that the CIA was behind the Christian war effort—despite the fact that Christian extremists were left in little doubt that the U.S. State Department believed their military adventures were doomed in advance.

This spring, witnesses in the Christian-held areas have insisted that they saw weapons—especially the Belgian-designed FAL assault rifle—with "Made in Israel" stickers still attached.

But political observers doubted that the Israelis would so brazenly advertise aid to the Christians—although no one discounts the possibility that Israel has found more covert avenues to finance the right.

Rather, the stickers were seen as an effort to hide the real source of supply or simply a reflection of the fact that such Israeli-made weapons had found their way onto the free market.

1967 War Booty

But the leftists charged that Soviet-built small arms seized by Israel during the 1967 war had been taken from Christian militiamen. They also claimed that the arms' serial numbers proved their case.

Both the United States and Israel are said to have covertly supplied Kurdish rebels with captured Soviet-bloc weapons. This may serve as a basis for the leftist charges that they have done the same in Lebanon.

In March, the arms supply question became largely academic. The Lebanese Army split into rival Christian and Moslem factions, with each side making off with arms supplies.

Sail, radical states such as Libya and Iraq were said to have continued efforts to deliver arms to their friends in the radical Lebanese left and the "rejection front" fringe of the Palestinian movement.

At one point this spring, the Lebanese national airline, Middle East Airlines, interrupted its service to Libya after charges that airport authorities had discovered an arms shipment loaded at Benghazi, Libya. And a Western military attaché is convinced that every night an Iraqi propeller-driven transport plane lands at Beirut airport loaded with weapons.

Syrian-controlled weapons supply the airport and on several occasions have engaged in shootouts with Palestinians driving arms and ammunition away from the aircraft at night.

But perhaps the full measure of the confusing nature of the arms business in Lebanon are recent leftist charges that Syria is now supplying the rightist militias with weapons. When the war started, the Syrians were supplying the leftists.

Congress Gets Plea to Delay Mining of Sea

Ford Officials Cite Prospects for Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The administration urged Congress yesterday to wait a few months for an international treaty before authorizing the opening of U.S. citizens to mine the ocean floor for hard minerals.

Both Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson and Secretary of the Interior Thomas Kleppe said they will be prepared to recommend unilateral U.S. action under the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference fails to meet significant progress at the August Stockholm session in New York.

The Cabinet officers testified at a joint hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations, Commerce and Armed Services committees.

The committees are reviewing a bill, already approved by the Senate Interior Committee, that authorizes U.S. interior regulation of ocean mining with government guarantees against loss of investment due to subsequent international control.

Mr. Richardson said there is consensus in the executive and legislative branches of the government that "a stable legal regime" is needed to encourage U.S. industry to undertake ocean mining for manganese nodules.

Better Than Even Chance

Ambassador Vincent Learner U.S. representative at the Law of the Sea Conference, said that it recently concluded spring sessions reflected a "new spirit of moderation" and that there is "better than an even chance" of completing negotiations at the summer session and having a treaty ready for signature in the first half of next year.

International reaction to unilateral moves by the United States, he said, "can destroy the chances for reaching agreement on a new law of the sea any time in the near future."

Mr. Richardson said that thriving ocean mining funds could reduce U.S. dependence on imports of such minerals as manganese, cobalt and nickel, at that U.S. industry has a technological lead.

If the Law of the Sea Conference fails to make "significant progress" toward meeting U.S. mineral-resource objectives, he said, the United States takes action as then seems appropriate to resolve the dilemma, Mr. Richardson said.

U.S. Address By Giscard

(Continued from Page 1)

one-hour-45-minute session in morning, with no agreement reached. Informal sources said later that the French had no commitments but had stressed that France, while not signatory of the nonproliferation treaty, applies all its safeguards.

The French spokesman said could be assumed that the recent French sale of a reprocessed plant to Pakistan had come to an end. Speaking on the three responsibilities of the Western world, the Congress, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that détente must continue, but that it did not signify "renouncing our system of values or our desire to spread our values and preserve our way of life."

He called for greater aid to the developing world as the way to avoid new local conflicts that could lead to larger confrontations. France and the United States adopted different approaches to development problems at the United Nations meeting in Nairobi two weeks ago, and the differences have come out talks here.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told reporters last night that the United States welcomes the French-proposed so-called Marshall Plan for Africa. But he said that the U.S. and France still differed on details. French proposals are more reaching than those of Washington.

To provide the development Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said West first had to straighten its own economic and monetary problems "without constraints." He also brought up at a state dinner last night the pointed out that "dynamic French economy" is not fully recognized as in this country.

In the talks so far, both Mr. Giscard and Mr. Kissinger, been trying to convince French that the United States still backed European, but something which some Europeans have begun to doubt lately.

Mr. Kissinger told the group of reporters yesterday that the U.S. would not take the lead in building Europe.

He said that the creation of another European decision-making center, ultimately would be the U.S. interest, even if it was temporary inconveniences.

He also assured reporters that Mr. Ford's dropping of the word "détente" was only a question of words. The word détente, said, simply bothered some Americans.

He told the reporters, too, that the principle of U.S. foreign policy would not change. There was no more to it. They were no more, he said, on U.S. foreign policy.

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WHITE HOUSE ENTERTAINMENT—President and Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing chatting with broadly grinning pianist Earl (Fatha) Hines who played after a state dinner at the White House.

Donations Tallied Before GOP Race Tightened

Ford, Carter Surpass Reagan in Corporate Campaign Gifts

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—The political committees set up by corporations to channel campaign contributions to candidates had, by April 30, invested more than four times as much money in President Ford as in his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, this year.

The lopsided division of corporate contributions between the two Republican candidates appeared to contradict the wide-

spread theory that the Reagan brand of strong conservatism makes the former California governor the favorite of business and industry.

However, the figures are complete only through the day before Mr. Reagan won the Texas primary and then began winning elsewhere. Until that time, many corporate committees may have adopted the functionally conservative policy of not offending the incumbent President.

Jimmy Carter, the current

favorite to win the Democratic nomination, has received more corporate money than Mr. Reagan, but the bulk of it did not come in until April, when Mr. Carter established himself as the front-runner. Nearly half of his contributions of this type have come from two milk-industry groups.

This is the first presidential election in which corporate political action committees have operated on any scale, following clearance by the Federal Election Commission last year, and the amounts they are feeding into the primary campaign remain relatively small.

The corporate, professional and trade association committees that wish to register their support of presidential candidates have only a few months left. After the national nominating conventions this summer, the entire cost of the general election will be paid by federal subsidy and no more private contributions will be permitted.

So far this year, according to the candidates' own reports, Mr. Ford has received \$85,200 from such committees, Mr. Carter \$15,700 and Mr. Reagan \$13,600. Mr. Carter has also received \$4,800 from political action committees sponsored by organized labor.

Mr. Carter got no corporate committee money in February, about \$5,300 in March but \$11,300 in April as his prospects of winning the nomination began to climb. (Most candidates did not begin reporting action-committee contributions separately until February.)

Collection System

Political action committees, both corporate and union, collect voluntary contributions from executives, stockholders and members and then parcel out the money to candidates favored by management or labor.

The operating costs of these committees are paid out of corporate or union assets. Under the Corrupt Practices Act, such money cannot be donated directly to a candidate, party or political committee.

The corporate committees that have given to both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan have all favored the President. The Chevron Committee for Political Participation, an arm of the Standard Oil Co. of California, gave \$500 to Mr. Ford and \$300 to Mr. Reagan. The Olin Executives Voluntary Non-partisan Political Fund (of the Olin Corp.) gave \$1,000 to Mr. Ford and \$25 to Mr. Reagan.

Three California-based groups made major contributions to Mr. Reagan but gave nothing to the President while the Ford campaign received many large contributions from committees that ignored Mr. Reagan. A few of the committees that donated to the President hedged their bets by also giving to Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter's largest corporate contribution from a political

Mercenary Recruiters Held by Police in U.K.

LONDON, May 18 (Reuters).—Six men believed to have helped recruit British mercenaries for Angola were held by the police today for questioning about supplying arms to the IRA.

The police declined to reveal their identity. But the six were believed to be among the organizers of an ill-fated mercenary expedition which went to Angola earlier this year to fight against Soviet-backed forces in the civil war. The survivors returned after the reported massacre of 13 Britons by their own men.

Cooper to Resign East Berlin Post

SOMERSET, Ky., May 18 (UPI).—John Sherman Cooper, 74, U.S. ambassador to East Germany, announced yesterday that he would resign his diplomatic post and return to his Kentucky home in October. Mr. Cooper said that he had notified President Ford of his intention to resign because "it's time to step aside and let a younger man take the job."

Named as the first U.S. ambassador to East Germany by Mr. Ford in September, 1974, Mr. Cooper said that he intended to work for the election of the President.

Ford Needs Victory in Home-State Primary

Turnout Is Heavy in Michigan, Maryland

WASHINGTON, May 18 (JHT).—Early voter turnout was reported to be heavy today in both Michigan and Maryland, where Democrats and Republicans were conducting presidential primaries.

In Michigan, President Ford was seeking a comeback in his Republican presidential struggle against Ronald Reagan.

There and in Maryland, Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter faced a two-phase challenge by rivals out to stop his drive toward nomination.

California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., a newcomer to the primary competition, tested Mr. Carter in Maryland, and said, "I think I'm going to do very well." In Michigan, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona was Mr. Carter's prime challenger.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan also met in Maryland, although neither has campaigned actively there.

Alabama Gov. George Wallace was on the Democratic ballot in both states, as were Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, both of whom have quit active campaigning, and Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate. Sargent Shriver, another dropout, also was listed in Michigan.

The Big One

For the Republicans, Michigan is the big one. The President said a win there was a must. Mr. Reagan said it would be something of a miracle if he upset Mr. Ford at home.

A spokesman said Mr. Ford expected to win Michigan and to do well in Maryland, where opinion polls rated Mr. Reagan the underdog.

But nationally, Mr. Reagan went into the two primaries knowing he would not yield the lead in Republican delegate

strength whatever today's outcome.

Mr. Reagan had 455 delegates in his column, Mr. Ford 324, with 1,130 the number that will settle the contest for the Republican nomination.

Michigan was awarding 84 Republican delegates in proportion to the popular vote. Maryland assigned 43 according to the vote in congressional districts and the statewide outcome.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Carter was far ahead of the field in delegate strength, with 611. There were 133 Democratic delegates at stake in Michigan, 53 in Maryland.

Mr. Carter said he was so far ahead that he could afford to lose twice and still would win the Democratic nomination on the first ballot at the party's national convention in New York.

Wallace in Maryland

WHEATON, Md., May 18 (Reuters).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace yesterday campaigned in Maryland, the state in which he was crippled by a would-be assassin's bullet four years ago this month.

India, Pakistan Plan Tie Renewal in July

NEW DELHI, May 18 (Reuters).—India and Pakistan will reestablish diplomatic relations during the week of July 17-24, External Affairs Minister Yashwantrao Chavan told Parliament today.

India and Pakistan agreed in Islamabad Friday to restore diplomatic ties severed in December, 1971, as well as to resume air, rail and road links and to permit flights over their territories by their respective airlines. Mr. Chavan said the package would be implemented "more or less simultaneously" in the week starting July 17.

Lifetime Democrat Crosses The Line to Vote for Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

to college? To get a better job and make more money?

He moved to a larger house in the suburb of Westland two years ago, on a corner lot with a paved street, paying \$24,800 for it. The neighborhood is middle-class, near a black enclave. David Burton, now 9, makes excellent grades at school. Mrs. Burton says, "There are a few coloreds and a few Orientals, which makes it a real nice—everything mixed."

Mr. Burton has become a Mason, and, typically, it consumes several nights a week. He goes into nothing half-heartedly. In 1975, the Burtons took their first real vacation, driving to Florida. Last month, they saw one of the world. The three of them piled into a rented Chrysler Cordoba and set off for California.

And all along the way, the Burtons listened to political commercials on the car radio, many of them for or by Ronald Reagan. New and Clean

"We talked an awful lot about what he said," Mr. Burton remembered. "What came through was the image of a man who was never part of the family circle in Washington," who was "new and clean," according to Mrs. Burton.

Although Mr. Burton, never a soldier, did not "give a deadly damn" about the Vietnam war four years ago, he thinks both the U.S. fighting in the war and pulling out of it "gave us a black eye."

Mr. Reagan's theme that the United States is second in defense to the Soviet Union, and that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has presided over the position, strikes some chord in Mr. Burton.

"I like the guy," Mr. Burton

said. "I don't know why. I never particularly liked him as an actor."

These days, Mr. Burton starts work at 4:45 a.m. and finishes at 3:30 p.m. Five days a week. He is paid \$6.90 an hour for 40 hours of a regular eight-hour shift, plus time-and-a-half for overtime. For the first time, he would not give out his gross wage and take-home check. Four years ago, he eagerly calculated his gross weekly wage at \$189.50 and his take-home pay at \$134.68 for a 40-hour week.

Mrs. Burton said that her gross weekly wage as a seamstress at the Fisher Body plant was \$258.40 and her take-home pay \$189.15. Both regularly work overtime, complain of fatigue but feel their wages are enough to carry the family.

Weekly Ritual

As before, Mr. Burton rarely watches television and never gets a newspaper at home except on Sundays, when he pores over the classified ads for hot rods—"my weekly ritual." He loves cars and drives a 1962 purple Corvette he decorated with a naked woman on the hood and Playboy Bunnies on the trunk.

Neither of the adult Burtons has yet seen a presidential candidate in the flesh, or been to a political rally.

But Mr. Burton gleans the newspapers during his half-hour lunch break: at the plant and already he has his opinions.

Mr. Burton comes from Southern Democratic stock and he respects Mr. Carter's open avowal of being a "born-again" Christian. The auto worker has never heard that Mr. Carter has said repeatedly to voters, "I will never be to you," but reacts with, "That's really crazy—it doesn't make sense."

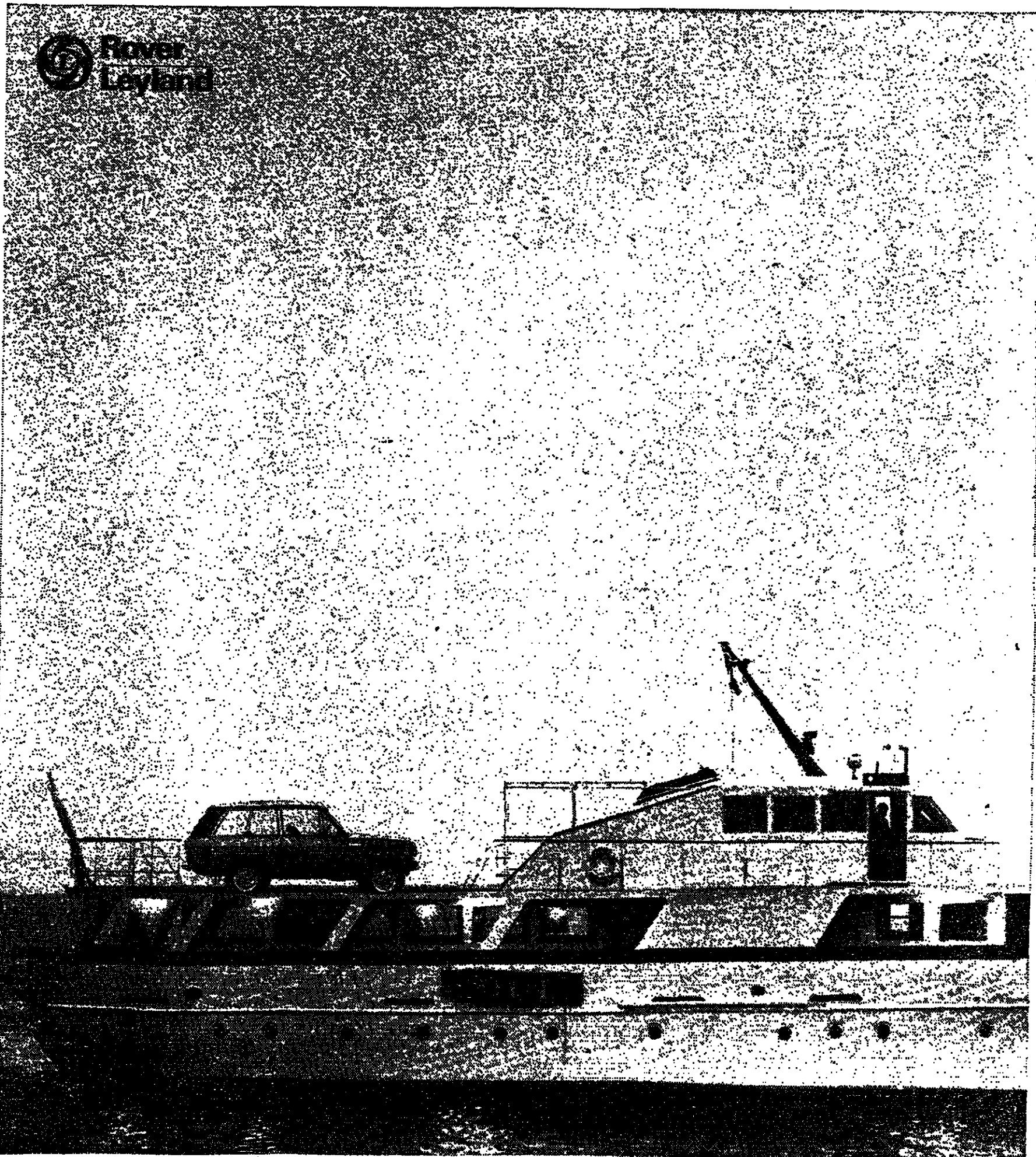
And devoted union man though he is, it cuts no ice with Mr. Burton that Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, has endorsed Mr. Carter for president. "I think he thinks Carter can win so he's going to go with Carter," Mr. Burton said.

Does he see Mr. Ford as dumb? "Most certainly not. You can't believe that anybody that gets to be the president of the United States is dumb."

Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon for Watergate? "It put him in a bad light," Mr. Burton acknowledges.

But all that is behind the country, Mr. Burton thinks. "Four years ago, it was all fire and brimstone—busing and the Vietnam war. And then it was Watergate. Now there aren't any issues, except maybe the economy."

Mr. Burton took another drag on one of his interminable unfiltered cigarettes and looked at his pretty, platinum blonde wife. "Sure, I've got qualms deep down inside me about voting for a Republican," he said. "But a man's got to grow up sometime."



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From Poland to Japan—Sails Billow for U.S. Bicentennial

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—An antique navy of square-rigged ships, white sails billowing, is sailing toward a rendezvous in New York harbor July 4.

Full-rigged frigates, topsail schooners, brigantines and barques, they form the vanguard of the largest armada of sailing ships seen in many years—a fleet sailing to honor the birthday of a nation of ship-borne immigrants.

What started 12 years ago as the idea of a New York maritime writer has grown into one of the big events of the American Bicentennial—Operation Sail '76—a tribute to the heritage of sea and sail linking the Old World with the new.

From 32 nations around the globe, 235 of the world's largest sailing vessels will converge on New York July 3.

Review on Hudson

Led by 16 of the world's 20 remaining "tall ships" (square-riggers more than 200 feet in length), the craft will muster the following morning near the Verano Narrows Bridge and sail 20 miles up the Hudson, passing before the anchored modern warships of 35 nations and the

crowded towers and tenements of New York.

Massed along the way will be from 5,000 to 10,000 boatloads of spectators. Millions more are expected to watch from bridges, ferries, docks, parks and rooftops, and television will beam the scene by satellite around the world.

More than 3,000 dignitaries—ambassadors, mayors, military officers and probably President Ford—will view the parade from the four-acre deck of the super-carrier Forrestal, anchored amid an international flotilla of other carriers, missile frigates, destroyers and atomic submarines.

New York Harbor will be virtually closed to commercial traffic. Frank Braynard, the maritime historian and driving force behind Operation Sail, has been saying for years it would be the greatest gathering of sailing ships since 1827, when 26 British, French and Russian men-of-war defeated 80 Turkish and Egyptian vessels during the battle of Navarino in the eastern Mediterranean.

British-Oriented Events
"We tend to think of the Bicentennial only in terms of the Liberty Bell, the Battle of Concord, the Declaration of Independence and things like that, all

of which are very British-oriented," he said.

While that's natural and historically accurate, he said, it misses a larger truth about America.

"Most of the people who built this country were not here then, and it's easy for those of us of German or Italian or Scandinavian ancestry to feel somewhat excluded. Two hundred years ago our ancestors were somewhere else."

"I think the reason Operation Sail has gotten so big is that it has given these Americans, and

every nation in the world that ever sent immigrants here, a beautiful and marvelously appropriate symbol of identification with America and the U.S. Bicentennial—the sailing ship."

Leon Schertler, vice-president of Operation Sail, said he did not fully appreciate that himself until other cities in the country began begging for visits from the sailing ships after July 4.

Polish Ships Sought

"Five cities on the East Coast have Polish mayors," he said. "They all want the Polish ships. I never realized how many Ro-

manians there were in this country until we got word the Mircea (Romania's 100-meter barque) was coming. We've been flooded with invitations for them. Japanese businessmen are renting entire hotels in New York to be there with the Nippon Maru. Japan's 96-meter four-masted barque.

In addition, foreign governments are picking up almost the entire \$70 million cost of Operation Sail, and in some cases are going to extraordinary lengths to get their ships to New York.

Many of the smaller vessels are being shipped by freighter. Others are sailing from their home countries. About 100, however, are participating in one or more legs of a three-stage trans-Atlantic race sponsored by the British Sail Training Association.

The first leg of the race started May 2 in Plymouth, England, and will end in Tenerife, the Canary Islands. The second leg will start there Sunday and run to Bermuda. The third will leave Bermuda June 20 for Newport where the ships are scheduled to arrive June 29.

Graceful Relics

The ships themselves are graceful relics of every size and description. They range from the 3,000-ton, 113-meter Soviet barque Krusenstern to a 26-meter Viking ship copy from Iceland to the Santa Maria, a 28-meter Spanish galleon from St. Petersburg, Fla., aboard which it is hoped, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus will be stationed for the sail up the Hudson.

The ships include the Gazela Primeira, last of the Portuguese square-rigged, three-masted, which was built in 1833 of pine cut from a forest planted in 1480 by Henry the Navigator, and Britain's 46-meter topsail schooner Sir Winston Churchill, with an all-glass crew.

From Italy will come the 100-meter frigate Amerigo Vesputti, from Argentina, the 104-meter frigate Libertad, from Spain the four-masted topsail schooner Juan Sebastian de Elcano. Germany alone is sending 80 vessels, Britain 60, Poland 15 and France 13.

Arms Exporter Is 7th Arrested In N.Y. Gun Plot

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—A seventh person was held in lieu of \$400,000 bail yesterday in an alleged plot with El Salvador's Army chief of staff to sell 10,000 submachine guns to the U.S. underworld.

"I don't know that I've ever had a transaction come before me which involved so much potential danger to all of us," U.S. Judge Martin Jacobs told the defendant, Dominick Caglanese.

Mr. Caglanese, 49, an arms exporter, from South Hempstead, N.Y., was arrested last Wednesday night after his flight from Europe.

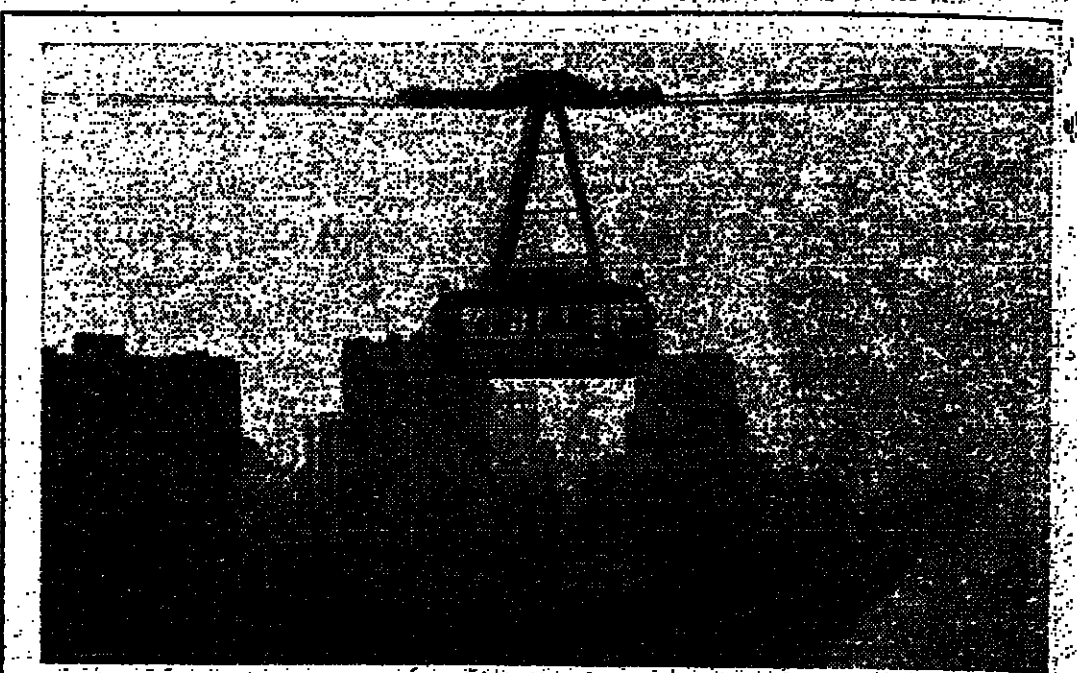
Six others, including Col. Manuel Alfonso Rodriguez, No. 3 man in El Salvador, N.Y., motel Saturday night. Federal authorities said they were gathered there in connection with a \$100,000 down payment on \$2.5 million promised to federal agents posing as underworld figures.

Col. Rodriguez's role, federal officials claimed, was to falsely attest that the guns were for legitimate export to San Salvador, in order to obtain State Department sanction for their sale. He was held on \$3 million bail, while the other five defendants were held on \$500,000 to \$1 million.

A communiqué in El Salvador said the colonel was in this country on an official mission having nothing to do with arms.

47th Turk Is Slain

ANKARA, May 18 (Reuters).—A leading militant-left student was shot dead today when rival political groups fought a 15-minute gun battle on a suburban street, sending pedestrians fleeing. He was the 47th person to die in such clashes since November.



Roosevelt Island aerial tram on its way to Manhattan (left).

U.S.'s First In-City Aerial Tramway Opens in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK (AP).—The first U.S. in-city aerial tramway has gone into operation, carrying passengers over the East River between Manhattan and Roosevelt Island, where a modern housing complex has just been completed.

Cables for the \$6.8-million, Swiss-engineered system soar 135 feet above the river. The car travels at 16 miles an hour.

A passenger among the group of city officials and newsmen who made the maiden voyage Monday described the 1 1/2-minute ride as "like being on a slow-motion roller coaster."

The tramway, manufactured by Von Roll Ltd. of Bern, charges 50 cents and is operated by the Urban Development Corp. under franchise from New York City.

UDC went into technical default in February of last year, foreshadowing New York's fiscal crisis. It was later rescued by New York State but its construction functions were cut. The tramway is intended to bring the approximately 1,000 residents of UDC's housing project on Roosevelt, formerly Welfare Island, to what the corporation called "the glamorous Upper East Side of Manhattan."

French Government Assailed on Oil Industry

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, May 18 (NYT).—The oil industry is suddenly finding itself in political difficulty in France as leftist opposition parties accuse oil companies of abusing their rights and privileges in French society.

Although this is not an election year in France, the attacks are designed to discredit President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by striking at the influence of the industry on government decisions.

It has been a campaign powered by embarrassing revelations in the French press, something relatively new in a country where newspapers have traditionally shied away from direct confrontations with the industrial establishment.

L'Humanité, the newspaper of the Communist party, has been presenting almost daily disclosures of alleged improprieties by the oil industry.

Payoffs Alleged
The paper has reported that the oil industry made political contributions to achieve certain aims

in France. It cited payoffs by the Elf Petroleum Co., a French subsidiary to build a refinery. It said that because of the success of Jean Méo, a former director of the state-owned ELF petroleum company, in raising money for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 1974 campaign, he was rewarded with the top job in the state-owned Havas advertising agency.

Both the French SF and Mr. Méo have issued formal statements denying any improper acts. In the crescendo of attacks against the industry, the Socialist party has also been active.

In a case that is etching the dimensions of what the French consider a scandal, Gaston Defferre, one of the Socialist barons, has accused the government of tampering with the administration of justice as it applies to the oil industry.

His charges relate to indictments brought against oil companies in the Marseilles area for allegedly violating anti-trust laws. Mr. Defferre is the mayor of Marseilles and a former minister

of the Fourth Republic who for president of France against the late Charles de Gaulle.

The controversy has arisen in an order from the Justice Ministry transferring the public prosecutor in the Marseilles case to a small town in eastern France. The transfer is by the ministry to represent "promotion."

Both he and a left-wing trade union for judicial officials the Federation of Magistrates have said that the order was intended as a disciplinary act. The union's reasoning was if he had refused to quash the case and it has threatened to strike the case is not resolved to its satisfaction.

Reported Meeting
Mr. Defferre said the transfer order was issued after a meeting that President Giscard d'Estaing had had at the Elysée Palace. Paris with some of the industry executives who had been indicted in Marseilles.

He asked "whether we are witnessing a government conspiracy to prevent full light being shed and stop justice from doing its course."

Justice Minister Jean Lecan has accused the Socialist law of acting "irresponsibly" and determining the functions of justice in the country. He said the government was becoming a victim of a "political conspiracy" by left.

It is standard practice, Mr. Lecan observed, to move judicial officials to different posts periodically. He added that Mr. Defferre had in fact signed a request for a transfer nearly a year ago.

Aborigine Punished by Spearing For Manslaughter in Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia, May 18 (UPI).—A 29-year-old aborigine was ritually speared in both thighs today under a ruling by a supreme court judge who ordered him to undergo tribal punishment for manslaughter.

The unusual ruling by the South Australian Supreme Court Friday stated that a two-year sentence imposed on Sydney Williams, accused of killing an aboriginal woman, should be suspended provided he was delivered into the hands of tribal elders.

Tribal punishment for killing is spearing through the thighs, but in a way that does not cripple. Williams told the court he had killed the woman because she spoke of "secret things"—which under tribal law can only be spoken of by certain initiates. He pleaded guilty to the manslaughter charges.

B. G. Lindner, manager of the aboriginal settlement where Williams was flown during the weekend, said today he had been brought to a medical center for examination after the spearing and was not seriously hurt.

Another clause of the court ruling stipulates that Williams must remain in the control of a tribal elder for a year of instruction in tribal mysteries.

Chile to Receive UN's Mission on Rights Violation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 18 (AP).—The Chilean military junta has agreed to receive UN mission to investigate alleged human rights violations in Chile, diplomatic sources reported today.

They said a special work group of the Geneva-based Human Rights Commission met in New York yesterday to conduct the Chilean offer.

The group, headed by Gholnecsar Agha-Soltani, has been visiting Chile in July 1975. But the government, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, has the mission at the last minute saying that the visit had to put off "until a more auspicious occasion."

Consequently, the group, including three sources outside Chile issued a report in October, accusing Chilean authorities of having "institutionalized" torture. Of rejected the charge.

The sources said the work group has scheduled a series of meetings with a Chilean delegation to work out details for proposed visit.

Australian Fare Play

SYDNEY, May 18 (Reuters).—The recently elected Labor government of New South Wales today announced a 20-per-cent increase in the train fare and a 10-per-cent increase in the bus fare, effective in July, in an attempt to attract people back to public transit, which has been losing money.

Thailand Official Says U.S. Will Not Get Big Air Base

BANGKOK, May 18 (UPI).—The U.S. military will not be permitted to use Thailand's largest air base after the scheduled July 20 withdrawal from the country, despite "new initiatives" from Washington, Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul said today.

Mr. Pichai told newsmen he had received a memorandum from U.S. Ambassador Charles Whittemore yesterday but refused to disclose its contents, saying only that it contained "new initiatives without conditions" from Washington regarding relations between the two countries.

U.S. officials also were silent about the document, the result of a 90-minute verbal exchange between the two diplomats on Friday.

"Thailand will not allow the United States to use Utopao," Mr. Pichai said. Utopao is 90 miles south of Bangkok on the Gulf of Thailand. There had been speculation it might be retained as a refueling base for supply flights to the U.S. forces on Diego Garcia Island, in the Indian Ocean.

There were reports also that Mr. Whittemore had, on instructions from the State Department, asked for refueling rights at Utopao even after the July 20 deadline ordered by Thailand.

Concorde Cuts Passenger Load For Washington

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Air France and British Airways will reduce the passenger capacity of the supersonic Concorde airliner by 20 to 30 per cent for the scheduled commercial services to Washington due to begin Monday.

The French airline announced yesterday.

British Airways will cut the number of passengers from 100 to 71 and Air France from 100 to 80 to allow a greater safety margin of fuel capacity for the flight. The passenger limitation may be modified or lifted later "in the light of experience," the announcement added.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization said that the Concorde should be prohibited from landing in Washington, where it would arrive with a 35-minute fuel reserve, 10 minutes less than the Federal Aviation Agency requirements. The FAA, however, replied that Concorde "meets our fuel reserve requirements."

Today, the FAA unveiled a \$1.3-million system to chart noise and pollution at Dulles International Airport for the Concorde flights.

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Official Violence Condemned

Basque Priests Still Provide Firm Support for Autonomy

By Henry Kamm

BILBAO, Spain (NYT)—Violence justifies counter-violence, the Catholic priest said. Since we live in violence and violence of the establishment is so great, so-called subversive violence is sometimes the only way of defense.

In the Basques' struggle to assert their national identity against Madrid's strong centralism, priests have traditionally provided strong support. How many of them have come to identify with even the most extreme proponents of nationalism was illustrated by the priest, so allowed himself to be interviewed on condition that he be named.

His views and views more extreme are more common among priests. He is not a young man, but those views are not rare among priests his age.

The radical priest has a parish in this industrial capital of the Basque country. His parishioners are metal and shipyard workers who live in the grimy, cheerless tenements set among lovely green hills.

Simple Dress

The priest is a pudgy man of middle years with a kindly face and a ready smile. In his gray pants and tan, open-necked shirt topped by the traditional Basque beret, he looks more like a head than a priest.

His endorsement of violence was not unconditional and his conscience was clearly uneasy. "It is difficult to understand them," he said, speaking of ETA, the principal terrorist organization, and of the ETA's murder last month of Angel Barazadi Uribe, a Basque industrialist who had been kidnapped for a ransom.

"Although they are understandable, from a Catholic point of view it is more difficult to accept them," he continued, thinking out loud about a killing that has caused the ETA—the initials stand for Euzko Askatze Erakundea, the Basque nation and freedom—to lose much sympathy here.

"ETA is a product, in its general development as well as its origins, of the disarray of the conditions in which we live," the priest said. "ETA has awakened the Basque people's conscience. The whole world has become aware of the Basque problem because of them."

Asked who would be legitimate targets of the counter-violence he defended, he thought for a long time and replied:

Responsibility Defined
 "In a certain manner, responsibility for establishment violence belongs to everyone who directly or indirectly or passively makes it possible. That is, a great number of the citizens of Spain, all who wear a uniform and others, are responsible for establishment violence."

The priest did not rule out that those wearing the uniform of the church, so long a pillar of the Franco regime, might also be considered targets in his reasoning. He said that if a certain bishop had not died, "something might have happened to him."

The church hierarchy, he said, is taking a waiting attitude, characterized by noncommittal prudence, in the present uncertainty in Spain.

"The Basque bishops say absolutely nothing about the dead of Victoria and Bessart (where police killings of demonstrators occurred last March), but the bishops of San Sebastian and Bilbao, spoke out against assassinations by ETA and killings of civil guards. The church is discredited in Spain except among the small minority of Francoists," he said.

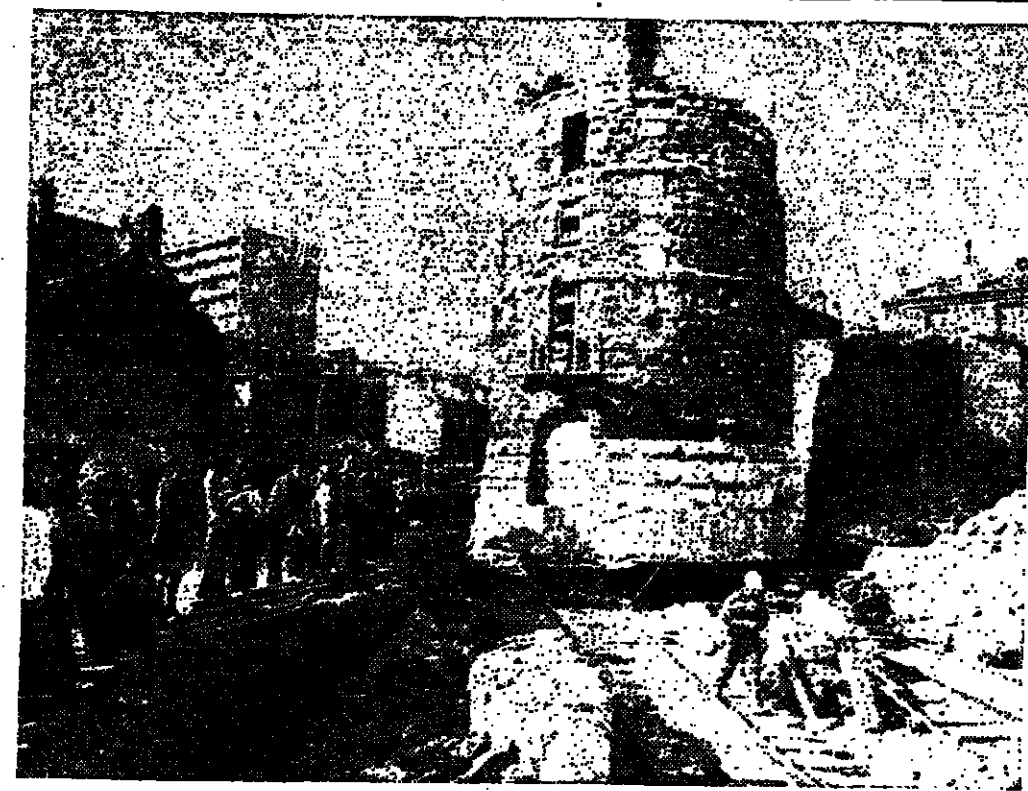
"The bishops," he went on, "only say there should be no more bloodshed. A joke is told here. For the heart of God, please stop the bloodshed," the bishop says. And a man asks, 'But what side is God's heart on, the left or the right?'"

The priest drew a sharp line between the hierarchy and many of the lower priests. A recent declaration signed by about 1,500 Basque priests, about half the total, strongly urged Basque worker and national rights, the priest said.

Paris Tax Men Close Offices After Threats

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—About 2,500 tax collectors demonstrated today and all tax offices in the Paris area were closed to protest attacks and alleged death threats against the agents and to demand that the government give them a public statement of support.

The demonstration, which was peaceful, took place on the site in east Paris where a tax agent was attacked on Friday following the suicide of a small businessman whose records had been audited by the tax men.



HISTORICAL MOVE—This 14th-century windmill in the southern Paris suburb of Ivry-sur-Seine is being moved on rails to a new location about 100 feet away at a speed of 20 inches a minute. The 700-ton relic was slated to be torn down and replaced by a modern complex but was saved by way of a community petition.

Some Dream of Independence

Georgians Resisting Russian Assimilation

By David K. Shipley

TEBILISI, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Brooding eyes, dark with smoldering anger, look out from behind the raised glass of white wine. To the United States of America, the toast begins, the final bulwark of democracy and freedom. Let the American people not forget the Georgian people, who seek their own democracy and freedom.

The toast and the eyes belong to Zviad Gamsakhurdia, an intense Georgian nationalist and separatist who lives a precarious life in advocacy of the independence of Georgia from the Soviet Union. He knows 30 or 30 other Georgians who feel the same way.

If placed on a U.S. political spectrum, these Georgian dissidents would be farther to the right than almost any U.S. conservative, for they would welcome U.S. military force to help "liberate" Georgia.

"If the Voice of America were to say two words about Georgia," one of them declared hopefully, "the next day—because of the Georgian way of exaggerating—they would be saying that it had talked for two hours."

An Ancient People
 Whatever silent chords of sympathy such separatist sentiments generate within the Georgian population, they lie well beneath the surface of accommodation between Georgian culture and Soviet political rule.

The Georgians are an ancient people, really an array of neighboring tribes and cultures scattered from the Black Sea coast through the foothills and into the mountains of the Caucasus. Their rich heritage of literature, dance, language and religion has remained intact through centuries of conquest and domination by Mongols, Turks and Persians, and now also in a period of Russian prominence, which began in the early 19th century after Orthodox Georgia sought Russia's protection against the Moslems.

In its most overt and apolitical forms, Georgian culture seems as plentiful as the succulent fruit of Georgian vineyards.

The Georgian language, with its distinctive alphabet, is used in television broadcasts, films, books and plays. At the Rustaveli Theater recently the program for Brecht's "Caucasian Chalk Circle"—performed in Georgian—was printed only in Georgian, not Russian.

The Georgian-language newspaper, Kommunist, has five times the circulation of its Russian-language counterpart, Zarya Vostoka.

The museums are filled with the frescoes, icons and gold of Georgian artists.

The roots of antiquity are visible everywhere. Filigreed balconies lean out over crooked cobblestone streets. On dry rural hilltops, the ruins of ancient church-fortresses look as if they have grown out of the rock itself, like the Moorish castles in Spain.



NYT.

In the town of Mtskheta, Georgia's capital until the 4th century A.D., a wedding ceremony has just ended in the ornate chapel of the 11th-century Sveti-Ekshvelli Cathedral.

"All Georgians are believers," says the bearded priest. "It is an ancient tradition."

"We've kept our own language through invasions and wars," argues a young woman guide for Intourist, the Soviet travel agency. "My son speaks our own language, and he speaks beautiful

Malaysian Ex-Aide
 Jailed for Bribery

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, May 18 (AP)—The former chief minister of Selangor State, Harun Idris, was convicted today of taking a \$100,000 payoff from a bank and sentenced to two years in prison.

Mr. Harun, 51, who many diplomats had thought could one day become prime minister, heard the sentence with bowed head and tears in his eyes. He was accused of taking the money from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. in exchange for allowing a piece of state land to be amalgamated with the bank's property so it could put up a building in downtown Kuala Lumpur.

Russian, and maybe he'll go to a Russian school. There's no Russianification here."

"There are two kinds of assimilation," she continues. "There's natural assimilation, and that's what we do have here. There is forced assimilation, and that's what we do not have."

Still, the relationship between Georgian tradition and Soviet orthodoxy is complex—easy in some fields, strained in others.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia describes a process of Russification: Thirty per cent of all Georgian children now attend Russian-language schools by their parents' choice, he maintains. Some take Russian first names; for instance, the Intourist guide, whose Georgian name is Natella, or Nata for short, often calls herself by the Russian name Natasha.

Vocational institutes often assign Georgian graduates to Russian cities for their mandatory three-year tours of duty in their professions. Mr. Gamsakhurdia contends, and he believes that Georgian writers, hampered by censorship, now produce little that is peculiarly Georgian or particularly good.

Last November, the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist party issued a decree "to intensify the struggle against harmful traditions and customs," a measure aimed at eradicating certain "religious festivities," "name-days for various 'saints,'" animal sacrifices during religious ceremonies, blood feuds and vendettas, arranged marriages, extravagant wedding and funeral feasts, showy marble mausoleums, excessive drinking and other forms of conspicuous consumption for which Georgians are famous throughout the Soviet Union.

The apparent author of this campaign is Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian party chief, who has aroused so much positive and negative feeling here that rumors circulate of a secret party decree against telling anecdotes about him, or about the party in general.

Just how the campaign is proceeding is unclear. When pressed, several party members conceded that they would be reluctant to admonish anyone they did not know well to avoid traditional customs. An engineer, a party member who could name only seven of the 16 Politburo members, explained over a late-night dinner that there would be "no shouting—just saying, 'you do not need it.'"

Another Communist, a newspaper editor, remarked, "We can't eradicate everything with a magic wand." Then, blushing slightly, he opened a bottle of wine. It was 11:30 a.m.

Portuguese Communists Enter Candidate in Presidential Vote

LISBON, May 18 (Reuters)—The Portuguese Communist party announced today that one of its leaders, Octavio Pato, 51, would be a candidate in next month's presidential election.

Political observers here say that Mr. Pato has little chance of winning against the favorite, the army chief of staff, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 41, who is backed by the country's three strongest parties.

The Communist party's choice indicated that it had decided to stand by its ideological principles rather than take the more pragmatic course of backing a consensus military candidate, observers said.

Mr. Pato is considered among the two or three highest Communist members in the Communist party after Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary-general.

Not Out of Step
 Mr. Pato has been identified as the leader of a liberal faction within the party, but he has never given any hint of being out of step with the rest of the leadership.

This faction is said to want the party to try to achieve power by electoral means, promoting an image similar to that of the Italian and French Communist parties.

The third main presidential candidate is the Premier, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, who confirmed today that he intended to run in the election on June 27.

Adm. Azevedo, 59, left without support from any of the main parties, is campaigning on his experience as premier.

Has Caustic Tongue
 Although the Premier has a caustic tongue, he is better known among the public than Gen. Eanes, who was still an obscure lieutenant-colonel six months ago.

Gen. Eanes, who came to prominence by organizing the suppression of a radical leftist military uprising last November, is supported by the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and the conservative Social Democrat Center party.

These parties were first, second and third in last month's election for a legislative assembly, from which the future government is to be chosen.

In another development, a Portuguese bank official, held in jail for the past 17 months, went on trial here yesterday charged with illegal currency transactions.

Economic Sabotage Alleged
 Jorge de Brito, chairman of the Banco Intercontinental Portuguese, was arrested in December, 1974, along with some leading businessmen accused of economic sabotage.

They were detained while the pro-Communist Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves was in office and at a time of popular attacks against private enterprise in Portugal.

At the opening of the trial, the prosecutor said the accused no longer faced charges of economic sabotage.

He said the case against Mr. Brito centered on a "series of bank operations involving the import and export of capital without authorization from the Bank of Portugal."

The five-day congress is being attended by 2,500 delegates and 750 guests from 62 countries. China and its European ally Albania were the only Communist-ruled countries that failed to send a special delegation.

Détente Backed By East German

BERLIN, May 18 (Reuters)—East German leader Erich Honecker today pledged continuing support for détente but accused "reactionary and reactionary forces" in West Germany of trying to interfere in his country's internal affairs.

In the main speech on the first day of the East German Socialist Unity [Communist] party's ninth congress, Mr. Honecker declared that "détente is the main tendency of the international scene."

The five-day congress is being attended by 2,500 delegates and 750 guests from 62 countries. China and its European ally Albania were the only Communist-ruled countries that failed to send a special delegation.

One unconfirmed report reaching Moscow said there had been a workers' slowdown at Riga docks, which may have been connected with the lack of certain foods. But a weekend visitor to Riga said food supplies seemed normal and there was no talk of disturbances. Nothing was known to confirm or deny the reports of violence in Rostov.

For some weeks, housewives in Moscow have had difficulty in getting poultry, coffee, pepper, fruit, such as apples and oranges, and vegetables, including onions, green beans and cabbage.

Most of France's 75 campuses were affected by last month's strike when students protested against government plans to make degree courses more job-oriented.

Two Dominicans Slain
 SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 18 (AP)—Two bodyguards of Communist leader Guillermo Rubirosa Fermin were shot to death and a government secret service agent was wounded in a shootout here yesterday, authorities reported.

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Paris, May 18 (Reuters)—Examinations at French universities hit by student strikes last month will have to be postponed for several weeks and some for months, education officials said today.

Most of France's 75 campuses were affected by last month's strike when students protested against government plans to make degree courses more job-oriented.

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Enter Libya—Openly

In the strange cacophony of voices in a Lebanon that is bleeding itself to death, the voice of Libya—which is to say, the voice of Moammar Qadhafi—has been rather abruptly raised. But what it said, and why, remains as mysterious as any of the other forces at work in the Lebanese anarchy. Certainly, the appearance of Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud in Beirut did not end the killing. Rather, it was followed by the worst night of the civil war, with over 100 dead and many other casualties.

Libya is among the most intransigent of the Arab states; it has exported a variety of terror to a variety of places. But Qadhafi's voice has been rather muted of late. It could, therefore, be argued that his Premier has gone to attempt to reconcile Syria with the extremist Moslem groups in Lebanon in any effort to reinforce the practical moderation which Syria's President Hafez al-Assad has sought to impose on his Lebanese neighbors. That would make sense from any pragmatic Arab standpoint, since the costly rivalry of Christians and Moslems in that Arab state does the Arab cause no good from any standpoint. But it is also suggested that Libya is intervening to prevent Syria and Egypt from being drawn into each other's arms by their mutual interest in ending the Lebanese conflict; that, in fact, Libya is more concerned to prevent Syria from moving toward moderation than

to push the Lebanese Moslem extremists in that direction.

Thus far, the Lebanese fighting has not produced unity among the Moslem Arab states on behalf of their co-religionists in Lebanon. Rather, it does seem to be tending toward greater unity on behalf of a reasonable settlement in the troubled state. The reasons for this drift are obvious enough: In their wars with Israel, the Arabs have sought to make it clear that they are not waging a Moslem holy war. Such a war would reduce Arab support in non-Moslem countries and would flatly contradict the asserted goal of the Palestine Liberation Organization that it seeks a Palestine that is not divided by religious differences among its citizens.

To be sure, the facts of life and death in Lebanon over the past many months have indicated that such a goal is very difficult, if not impossible, to achieve in the Middle East. But at least the Arabs must try to re-establish national unity in Lebanon if the goal is not to seem a patent fraud. And with matters on the West Bank approaching crisis point, strong efforts must be made now to unify both Lebanon and the Arab League. That could be the real reason for Libya's injection of its open diplomatic influence into the situation—that this reason is not taken for granted, in fact, illustrates the extent to which Qadhafi has aroused the suspicions of the world.

France: How Good an Ally?

French President Giscard d'Estaing, here for a Bicentennial visit, is reported to be surprised and dismayed by a poll indicating that barely a third of the U.S. people regard France as a good ally. He attributes this to "misapprehensions . . . at the public opinion level" and hopes to dissipate some of these on his current trip. We welcome the French President and wish him well on this mission but at the same time we would respectfully suggest that the problem he so tardily perceives lies a good deal less in U.S. "misapprehensions" than in the substance of French policies. Unreliability is not just in the eye of the beholder.

It is more than tedious, for instance, after nearly 30 years of continuous, on-the-spot, U.S. military commitment to the defense of West Europe, to hear doubts raised (not for the first time) about the "worth of American commitments" by the leader of the one country in the Atlantic alliance which has gone militarily its own way. What has been the "worth" of the French commitment to NATO since 1966 when President De Gaulle withdrew the substance of French support to the organization and ordered its headquarters removed from French soil? If the United States were even to hint at the prideful me-first nationalism which the French define as the essence of their sovereignty, then Mr. Giscard might have something to complain about. The fact is, however, that the United States has emerged from a prolonged and traumatizing military entanglement in Asia with its fidelity to Europe intact—a demonstration of constancy of historical dimensions. Least of all from the country which, despite the passing of General de Gaulle, remains the chief splintering force of the alliance does Washington need lectures on "resolve."

Indeed, President Giscard would do well to ask himself what policies of its own France could usefully review to reciprocate the U.S. performance. If a return to the integrated military structure of NATO is too

great a strain on French pride, perhaps the French could consider coordinating its sales of weapons and nuclear power facilities with the exports of its Western allies. Paris has been profligate in both these areas of policy. It peddles arms with a fine disregard for cushioning the political consequences. It sold Mirage jets to Libya in 1970, for example, assuring one and all that they would not be used against Israel; they were. Now Mr. Giscard flourishes another sophisticated rationale—that Third World countries deserve a non-U.S., non-Soviet alternative—to keep French arms factories humming. Not being a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, France continues to skirt its plain international obligation to place even the minimal international controls on nuclear power plants it sells to other states.

On both the right and the left in France, it seems, a stance of "independence"—verging at the fringes on a barren anti-Americanism—balks the kind of close cooperation that many Americans, and many Frenchmen, would prefer. Certainly on the level of culture and sentiment, the ties between the two nations are strong. French support to the fledgling American republic of 1776 cannot be forgotten. But the French would be the first to argue, and with impeccable French logic, that historical gratitude and cultural affinity are themselves an inadequate foundation on which to nourish a mature continuing relationship. It is by candid dialogue and probing self-criticism that the two nations can best fulfill their enormous and enduring obligations to each other. In this spirit, and in the interest of a better understanding all around, we hope that in the Bicentennial bonhomie somebody on the U.S. side will find a way to explain to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in plain words just what might account for a poll showing that only one-third of the U.S. people look upon France as a reliable ally.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Giscard's U.S. Journey

The French head of state has already visited so many countries with which we felt no solidarity as far as their past, their social system or their real designs were concerned, that we are unreservedly pleased to see him visit the nation which is assuredly the closest to us because of its flawless attachment to liberty, a liberty which it helped us to preserve on several occasions . . . Giscard will have to make an effort to calm down the anxiety of the American leaders concerning the contingency of a participation of the Communists in government in France or in Italy. He doubtless will call their attention to the risks involved by a maladroit attitude of Washington that might be interpreted as interference in our domestic affairs. But he will certainly reiterate his conviction that the French will

reject the collectivist option in 1978 as they did in 1974.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the French President's view the question is to celebrate the Bicentennial of American Independence. Politics will also be spoken of, but very little . . . The rain storms which fell on Washington have struck the few French flags to their poles, which had been planted near the White House. They consequently are no longer visible. The U.S. government, moreover, did not go to great expense. As a matter of fact, heads of state succeed one another on a fast tempo here: the Queen of Denmark last week, Giscard today, the King of Spain at the end of the month, the Queen of England in early July, without mentioning smaller fry. Rather than on France, America has its eyes set on Michigan.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 19, 1901

PARIS—The return of Comte de Lur-Saluces, a notorious thief, to France puts another problem to the French police and indirectly throws light upon another achievement of automobilism. The detective department admits that since the advent of fast automobiles it is useless to attempt the "shadowing" process upon persons whose means place a horseless carriage at their disposal.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1926

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A feverish search for oil in the back yards of this city's homes has resulted from the recent discovery of high-grade oil at a depth of 11 feet on the property of W.H. Hearne. Several other wells have also come in, one in the floor of a garage, and the city has now authorized the sinking of wells on the south side of Municipal Park.



Not a Dogma or a Religion

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—According to Francois Mitterrand, the skillful politician who has made the Socialist Party's largest party, next month's elections will have major and unpredictable repercussions here.

If the Communists obtain posts in Rome's next government one will have to judge first, whether they behave democratically and, second, whether they can successfully clean up Italy's economic mess. Either way French voters, who face their own legislative balloting in 1978, are likely to be much influenced.

Mitterrand, a handsome stocky man of 60, has had remarkable success leading this country's Socialists out of the wilderness. In 1971 when he took the party's helm, it represented only 10 percent of the electorate. Now it is more than three times as big. He explains this change by pointing out a "historical compromise" such as that advocated by Italy's Communist boss, Enrico Berlinguer, was impossible in France.

No Bloc Left

Communism's own success in destroying Italy's Socialist party, Mitterrand contends, left no bloc to combine with save the centrist Christian Democrats who have hitherto held power. But in France such strategy would be impossible for two reasons, he says: (1) Since De Gaulle's death the Gaullists have reverted to a classical rightist position; (2) Any attempt by the Socialists to persist in an anti-Communist policy would have resulted in their own destruction, making French Communism as powerful as Italian Communism.

The Communist ideas had so thoroughly infiltrated French workers' attitudes, Mitterrand contends, that it wasn't possible for the Socialists to develop a workers' audience with an anti-Communist program. "Had we continued to preach anti-Communism the Communist party would now be as big here as the one in Italy. It would have gathered up the entire left."

He also saw an additional advantage in his tactic. "As long as Frenchmen believed victory of the left meant Communist domination, the left as a whole had

no chance," he claims. "But now that they think Socialism will run the show, such a victory becomes possible."

Having explained the basis for his revival of a popular front, the united left, he defined Socialist ideology, describing this as "not a dogma or a religion" and adds that he himself is not a Marxist. He merely values Marxism as a way of evaluating productive forces, history and labor-capital relations.

He argues that France's own "democratic heritage of liberty is all-important" and could never accept the kind of authoritarian Marxism-Leninism practiced, for example, in the Soviet Union. He simply wants to reduce capitalism's power while "at the same time fully preserving freedom."

A government led by the Socialists would become inevitable if the leftist coalition wins a National Assembly majority in 1978. However, although the Fifth Republic's Constitution wasn't tailored for such a likelihood, Mitterrand hopes conservative President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will remain chief of state until 1981 and work with a politically hostile Cabinet and parliament.

Were he to become prime minister, Mitterrand says he would certainly wish to keep France loyal to the Atlantic treaty until another security system was produced—and none is even imaginable for the foreseeable future. It is ridiculous to contemplate the thought that Paris could reverse alliances by trying itself to Moscow.

The trouble was that the policy of NATO's principal partner, the United States, is too often identified with imperialism or interventionism abroad. Sometimes it favored "detestable systems of government." He would "prefer to leave the alliance rather than have a Franco or Greek colonial system here."

Tells Kissinger

But such a Washington attitude, "need not continue." He recalled that he reminded Kissinger when he met him in Washington: "This is a Communist and you are very happy with him. We French Socialists aren't Communists at all."

Mitterrand expresses confidence that if he governed France, "I'm sure we would have good relations with America. I feel the temperament of your country. I have always loved it. I have no hostile reflexes that might make things difficult."

The possibility of Mitterrand as a prime minister is good sight now. Most recent polls show the leftist coalition with 58 per cent of the vote. But France is a volatile country and capable of swift changes.

And it is not easy to forecast French Communist tactics. They have always lagged behind Berlinguer. They recently abandoned formal allegiance to that outworn concept, "dictatorship of the proletariat"—years after the Italians. Mitterrand wryly comments: "In terms of abstract famous sacrifices they immolated a very sick sheep."

Giscard in America

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Lafayette and the Statue of Liberty—those outworn symbols of French condescension in the American mind—are not the signs under which Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is now making his Bicentennial visit to the United States this week. On the contrary, the salient imagery is modern and technical.

The French President has arrived in the world's most modern

civilian aircraft, the Concorde, and the high point of his visit outside Washington is not New York (which he is avoiding for Middle East reasons) but Houston, the world's petrochemical capital. So it is entirely appropriate that President Ford raise with him the technical issue which most bedevils Franco-U.S. relations—the issue of nuclear proliferation.

Thanks in large part to the modern outlook of the French President, many of the tensions worked up by President de Gaulle with the United States have been quietly wound down. In deference to the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, to be sure, France still goes through the motions of being a globally independent power.

African Explorer

But Paris is no longer an important way station on the routes between Washington and Moscow or Washington and Peking. The United States, not France, is obviously the dominant Western power in the Middle East. Mr. Kissinger's recent emergence as the world's leading African explorer announces that the French have gracefully yielded pride of place to the United States as the key middleman in negotiations between the developed and underdeveloped countries.

On bilateral issues there has also been improvement. The arcane fight about gold has been settled. French and U.S. diplomats are working in harness to shore up southern Europe against internal Communist growth.

French and U.S. officers are cooperating in military maneuvers, and France, while not a NATO member, is playing the good ally in building up conventional defenses. For its part, the United States has at the Rambouillet Conference accepted the French thesis that the U.S. economy, and dollar exchange rates, should be managed with an eye toward improving conditions throughout the developed world.

There has even been some progress on the touchy issue of nuclear proliferation. France is, of course, a nuclear power. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and Canada, however, it has never signed the Nonproliferation Treaty banning the export of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Turned Off

At one point the French followed an active policy of selling to nonnuclear countries, representing plants which can convert spent fuel from nuclear power reactors into material for making nuclear weapons. In keeping with that policy, France agreed to sell reprocessing plants to two countries at the center of international tension—South Korea and Pakistan. The South Korean deal was turned off by intense pressure from Seoul by Washington. The yelp

Peter Lennon From London:

Was Britain being snubbed by the dirty-tricksters of the world?

LONDON—For some time there had been a faintly perceptible note of sulkiness in Britain at the fact that the United States had apparently cornered the market in manipulating all the juicy, scary, scandalous political scandals. Was it being snubbed by the dirty-tricksters of the world?

Were we not being told something? Bowler-hatted gentlemen reminded each other sulkily that the Americans were nowadays only being told about what they were not being told about, so what was Britain going to get this service?

When the dirty-tricksters and spies did hit Britain they did so as Shakespeare (almost) said they would; not singly but in battalions.

For the past few weeks there has been talk of a Lebanese called "Flash," ex-MP in exile in California making ambiguous statements in reverse-charge telephone calls to London, a young politician being framed with bank robbery, and the very strange behavior orchestrated by the South African Embassy.

Spy Ring

It all actually began in December, 1971, when James Wellbeloved, a Labor MP, told the House of Commons that a London businessman had set up a spy ring which reported information about South Africans living in London to BOSS, the South African Bureau for State Security.

The Conservative government was not prepared to take Mr. Wellbeloved seriously, perhaps because they remembered that the previous year he had accused the Tories of being drunk during a debate on defense.

But in the past few months more and more evidence has been accumulated, this time by another Labor MP, Paul Rose, which gives weight to the theory that not only were the South Africans actively trying to dislodge some of their own nationals in this country, but they were actively attempting to bring about the decline and fall of the

Liberal party. This strategy seemed that Liberal votes were then going to the Conservatives more sympathetic to South African policy, who could then

In the middle of all this in the smug case of Peter St. South African leader of young Liberals, who was seen by eyewitnesses, mostly school boys, of being the man who grabbed a handful of cash from his local bank in Putney and off, dropping the money—where no fingerprints of Mr. St. in the chase. Mr. St. claimed he was mistaken for criminal because he had been out to a shop in the vicinity of a typewriter ribbon. Although the police had received a complaint of similar crazy behavior on the part of Mr. St., a complaint which did not stand to any kind of scrutiny, it was not prosecuted, and it was the case.

Sloppy Procedures

If this was the work of South African provocateurs it had a beneficial effect of opening an inquiry into sloppy investigation-parade procedures in Britain.

In the meantime Jerrold Thorpe was playing a long game, speculating against South African bonds, a man who had had a homosexual relationship 12 years before. The result of this affair was that Mr. Thorpe last week took leadership of the Liberal party.

This was not so much a triumph for South African government as a victory for political humbug. Spies infiltrating British political parties need one brief: "Appeal to their poverty."

Thorpe went ostensibly bent of public opinion. But if these allegations were true, as by Scott in 1966 the Liberal party did not consult the public at all they privately told Thorpe this matter over and over again he would have to quit the leadership. As one commentator would the Liberal party is taking things this far if the allegations of a 12-year-old relationship had been made by a M. Norma Scott?

If it was indeed the intent of the South Africans to credit the Liberal party, it has succeeded. Largely because of the party's discreditable reaction to this crisis and tendency to squabble in parliament.

Sir Harold Wilson, in his role as back-bencher, last week repeated Mr. Wellbeloved's original theme that it was unlimited amounts of money being made available South African businessmen for a smear campaign. Paul Rose, a Labor MP, has been actively compiling a dossier on this affair helped by a mystic character called "Flash" Fr. Kamill, a Lebanese who was for De Beers diamond mines a smuggler detector. He hijacked a jet in an effort to get paid a \$2-million fee claimed was owed to him.

Not Convincing

With the spotlight embarrassingly on the South African Embassy an event took place last week which boggled the British already thoroughly bogged in this matter. The second secretary of the South African Embassy, John Rissour, held conversation in his office with two young men. The gist of conversation amounted to a curious anxiety on the part of official to see a pornographic film which allegedly featured Labor minister. When the Labor minister discovered that one of young men was a reporter in the Guardian it took them 10 days to produce a not very convincing explanation for this counter.

This time South Africa facing concrete charges of deliberately attempting to discredit minister of the British government.

Up until now it had been assumed that subversive activities against politicians was the work of the natural enemies of the Communists. Now the British public is getting its first of insight into how official "friendly" nations of the off can act. "Dirty tricks" film look like becoming part of British political landscape.

From Cradle to Olympics For Children in the U.S.

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT)—It can cost a lot to raise an athlete these days.

In tennis, for instance, one such child, for the cost in lessons, court time, travel and tournament fees of bringing a 6-year-old along until he was a nationally ranked 13-year-old could be "in the area of \$35,000." Then there's the tension, even agony, many parents feel as they watch their children attempt to climb to the top, to Wimbledon or the Olympics, asks that are reached by only handful.

Yet all across the United States appears that thousands of parents are waking up with their children at 4:30 or 5 a.m. to drive out to that first early-morning session, the first two hours in a pool, or on the courts, or in a gym—before school starts. The individual sports—special swimming, tennis, gymnastics, sailing and track—unlike team sports such as baseball or football, often absorb children year-round from the beginning. The parents and coaches become a part of the child's life, and for a decade or more, bound to the same goal. For most, they cannot count on assistance from school or organization until at least the teen years.

Centerpiece

The sport becomes the centerpiece of the family. When one gets involved in gymnastics, father tells the mother there isn't much social life anymore. "Don't plan anything for next 10 years," he says. And if you don't, after all, "when we're a competition every week," the mother says, "that's at you do."

It is obvious from interviews several states that parents are aware of the danger of too much pressure on their children. But once in the sport, they find hard to control themselves. "I think there is an honest effort to avoid pushing," said Mike Burroughs, coach and general manager of the Philadelphia Aquatic Club. He added, "If the child is succeeding at a great rate of speed, the parents get caught up in the next thing you know you're on the deck with a stopwatch."

Television gets much of the

credit, or the blame, for the growth of highly organized non-team sports in the United States. Baseball always had its lure. But it's television, a spokesman for the Amateur Athletic Union said, that made the swimmer Mark Spitz "a kind of hero at the Munich Olympics—he did for swimming what Babe Ruth did for baseball in the '20s."

Television also gave the Russian gymnast Olga Korbut. Graceful children everywhere began to emulate her. It has been possible to watch Jimmy Connors become famous and rich as he hit a ball with a racket.

The Numbers

No one can know just how many children are devoting their lives to a single sport, if the Amateur Athletic Union's Junior Olympics is an indication. In 1973, there were 600 participants; last year there were 2,000, and they were the best of 2 million or so children from 8 to 18 who began in local competitions.

The determination in some of these children is unequivocal. In Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Sherri Eanna, 13, and her sister, Tracy, 10, are swimmers who are both aiming for the Olympics in 1980 or 1983.

"Yes, I will make the Olympics. I'm not determined," Sherri said. "I don't think about not making it."

But sometimes the determination has a soft edge to it, especially when a child is too young for such catchwords as "national recognition" and "greatness" to have much meaning.

Jodi Thompson is a 9-year-old gymnast who began in earnest when she was 5. Her father, Joseph Thompson, a supervisor at a Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture factory, would drive Jodi from their home in Kentwood twice a week to East Lansing for lessons at Michigan State University. It is a 65-mile ride, but it paid off. Jodi won state championships in the 9-and-under group in 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Founded School

To end the grind of all that driving, Mr. Thompson started his own gymnastics school. But even now he fears his daughter is not getting all the training she needs.



Olga Korbut, of the Soviet Union, an influence on TV.

He said she will probably have to go to "Colorado or somewhere" for more concentrated training if she wants to win the gold.

"Jodi is going to have to make up her mind very shortly," Mr. Thompson said, "on whether or not she wants to be in the Olympics." Jodi said she did want to go to the Olympics. But no one had told her she might have to live in Colorado first.

"Would I get to see my parents sometimes?" she asked.

Jodi has had times when she tires of gymnastics, and she lives a distinctly abnormal childhood. But her father contends that after the 1984 Olympics, Jodi will have "plenty of time to grow up normally."

The loss of a normal childhood has disturbed many of those involved in these sports. Mitch Ivy of the Santa Clara (Calif.) Swim Club says, "The kids have to give up everything. You have to give up a social life as other kids have it. You have to give up other sports. People, especially parents, find it difficult to handle. They don't like to see their kids tired all the time and missing out on fun things at school."

Gardner Mulloy, the former tennis star and now a coach in Miami Beach, said that children often start too early and work too hard. "They burn out," he said, "they lose the desire."

The work is considerable. All of these sports may begin with just three or four hours a week when a child is 5 or 6. But the workload climbs to 30 or 40 hours as the child reaches adolescence.

Looking back on the work, Tim McKee, a 22-year-old who won two Olympic medals in 1972 as a swimmer, observed that few children could succeed as he did. Yet they try.

"It's really demanding to go to the pool four and five hours a day and swim back and forth and look at a black line," he said. "You have to make a yoga out of it. You have to not mind the pain. It does things to your brain. It's unpleasant."

Most of the parents and children interviewed either denied that athletics detracted from schoolwork or indicated that even if it did the children were so academically superior that they

could overcome the extra stress. Chris Ruff, a 13-year-old who traveled alone to New York from Houston to play in last month's Easter Bowl Tennis Tournament, said that he traveled so frequently and worked so much on his tennis that he attended school for only 14 days last semester. "But I'm on the honor roll," he said.

Damson Plums—the Wild and Bitter Fruit

GENERALIZATIONS are dangerous, so I will avoid making the sweeping statement, "The bitterest fruits make the best preserves." Yet not long ago, in this space, I discussed the delicacy of crab-apple jelly, and now I find myself confronted with the richness of damson plum preserves, made, like the jelly, from a fruit too tart to eat fresh, but delicious when married with enough sugar and cooked in one guise or another, including that of damson pie.

Damson preserves (which, incidentally, graced Thomas Jefferson's table regularly) sound old-fashioned nowadays when modern marketing is rapidly getting rid of all the cherished foods (crab-apple jelly included) derived from fruits not cultivated en masse with an eye to the supermarket. (But let us admit that even before supermarkets, damson preserves were usually homemade.)

Damson plums are sometimes cultivated, but are perhaps often gathered wild. As for the damson's close cousin, the bullock, so far as I know, it is always gathered wild.

Our most respected reference books do not know what these two fruits are, or, more exactly, they do not succeed in telling them apart. Several give the same scientific name for both, while others describe the bullock as a wild damson or the damson as a cultivated bullock. Take your choice.

One might have thought that our learned mentors would have suspected that they were dealing with two different fruits when they set down on paper, without boggling, sometimes in the same sentence, two facts about what

they consider a single fruit which contradict each other. They tell us that the damson was introduced to the ancient world from Damascus (hence its name) and, in the same breath, that bullocks have been found in the kitchen middens of prehistoric Swiss lake dwellings. If you hold that the damson-bullock is one fruit, which originated in the region of Damascus but was found in Switzerland centuries earlier, you are arguing that this fruit antedated itself.

The account of the origin of the damson comes from Pliny, who called it the *prunus damascena* and wrote that it was "named from Damascus in Syria."

The damson is still *Prunus damascena* today (despite the contrary assertions of some reference books), and the bullock is *Prunus incisa*. One might wonder whether modern taxonomists fastened on the right plum when they echoed Pliny's nomenclature, but it would be my guess that they did. The damson ripens about six weeks before the bullock, which suggests that it formed its growing habits in a mild climate—like the region of Damascus. The two must have had a common ancestor somewhere, but it would seem likely that the bullock, long before Damascus existed (although it is possibly the world's oldest continuously inhabited city), had already asserted its individuality and had adapted itself to a climate colder than that of the Middle East—Switzerland, for instance.

The bullock is a small, round plum, larger than the sloe and smaller than the damson. It is not quite as hard and bitter as the sloe, but still sharp enough so that it is usually not picked

until after a good frost or two has taken the edge off its acidity (like the persimmon, which has been called America's closest approach to the plum, though it is still a far cry from it). The bullock is hardly ever planted, even in England, where it is most honored, but wild trees are regularly picked, especially those of the black bullock, a favorite variety. Bullocks are purple, except for the shepherd's bullock, which is a greenish-yellow, and is now very rare, in danger of disappearing completely. ("Bullock" also means the hardened latex of several American tropical trees.)

The damson is richer and sweeter than the bullock, but still tart enough so that few persons attempt to eat it fresh; but cooked, it is much prized. Damsons run to oval shapes, some of them resembling figs. The English Lake District claims to grow the best damsons, but the Shropshire damson, an old variety,

often found growing wild in hedgerows, is particularly noted for its richness of flavor, while Kent is the native ground of the Farleigh demon, a prolific producer, which is often planted as a windbreak, since its tree is particularly sturdy.

The damson grows in France, but very little attention is paid to it there, and apparently it does not exist at all in Germany. It is cultivated in the eastern United States, but so far as I know does not grow west of the Rockies, unless some homesick Yankees have planted a few individual trees for their personal delectation. England is the big damson country, where this plum is often cultivated as well as gathered, and gives the country one of its typical dishes—damson cheese, actually a sort of paste, reduced to cheese-like consistency by being boiled down to a concentrated state.

The damson is credited with having laxative qualities, a reputation which goes back at least as far as to the School of Salerno, when Italy must still have been eating damsons. In a jingle which cites other foods as well, this quality is mentioned in passing:

Cool damsons are, and good for health, by reason

They make your entrails soluble and slack,

Let peaches sleep in wine of newest season,

Nuts hurt the teeth, that with their teeth they crack,

With every nut 'tis good to eat a raisin,

For though they hurt the spleen, they help the back.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

Paris Opéra Plans First U.S. Visit

NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI).—The Paris Opéra will make its first visit to the United States in September, playing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, according to Paris Opéra general director Rolf Liebermann.

He said at a news conference that both cities will see three performances each of "The Marriage of Figaro"—chosen for the Bicentennial because of Beaumarchais's pre-Revolutionary importance—"Faust" and "Otello."

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Mark Spitz



Jimmy Connors

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 18 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films on stage productions:

Films

The Blue Bird, Maurice Maeterlinck's fairy-tale parable, is the 4th American-Soviet film venture and was produced entirely by the Soviet Union. Vincent Canby says, "As you watch it, I keep seeing two films that it competes but doesn't, every: being polite, accepting compromise, effectively neutered." He adds that the Russian version might be a lot more interesting than the American one. The Soviets have a familiarity and ease for this work "that may be to it a consistency of character and style, as well as a device of view, completely absent from this production." The subtle notions here "are enough to send most American viewers not to mention adults, to anti-social states beginning with catatonia and ending in red rebellion." Elizabeth Taylor, Ava Gardner, Jane Fonda, and Robert Morley and Romy Andrews are the English-speaking cast, "that do little more than behave as if they were a very unlikely pageant."

Once Cukor "seems to have had a chance to direct than to act good-will ambassador." The Soviet Union's Oleg Popov, Natalia Pavlova and members of Kirov Ballet "are no better than given a chance to act," Canby writes.

End of the Game, directed, produced and written (with Friedrich Dürrenmatt) by Maximilian Schell, "has too much writing, much acting, too many symbols, too much paradox and too many significant camera angles," says Eder. "Yet despite excess, a lot of this film is entertaining. There is an outrageous vitality to it that gives it a sumpy appeal." Eder calls it "an allegory, half mystery." Set in Switzerland, it features Robert

Shaw as a master businessman-criminal, Martin Ritt as an ulcer-plagued detective and Jon Voight as another detective. "All three are great but it is a fine, joyful overacting. Their inspired hamminess is the film's real meat," Eder says.

"Goodbye, Norma Jean", about Marilyn Monroe before she became a movie star, "is a terrible, witless, schlocky movie that Norma Jean Baker might have made in her desperation to be somebody," according to Vincent Canby. "Because of the people who make passes at her, it has the form, if not quite the substance, of a soft-core porn work." Misty Rowe "may be desperate too and gives a pretty good imitation of the star." Larry Buchanan directed.

"Underground", a documentary by Emilio de Antonio, is an interview with the five members of the Weathermen, the survivors of a 1970 New York City explosion that killed three members. Now they call themselves the Weather Underground. The film, Richard Eder says, "suffers from the crippling difficulties under which it was made." The five refused to allow their faces to be photographed. The effect is "claustrophobic." "If Mr. de Antonio's effort is largely a defeat, it is a defeat he conducts with skill and integrity." The answers he gets to the question, "what is a white middle-class revolutionary group doing in America now?" are "impersonal and abstract."

"Grimsby", directed by William Girdler, "is such a blatant imitation of 'Jaws' that one has to admire the depth of the flattery it represents, though not the lack of talent involved," Vincent Canby says. "It is not only clumsily plotted, photographed and edited, it's downright rude when it insists on showing us the bear lopping off an arm or decapitating a horse." Edward Montoro, the producer; Harvey Plaxman and David Sheldon, who wrote the screen-

play, "are lights that don't fit under bushels." Finally, the bear who plays the lead, "though large and probably dangerous, can't quite shake his Winnie-the-Pooh image."

Plays

"The Transfiguration of Benno Bimpele", by Albert Innaurato, "is about the decay of the American family," according to Mel Gussow. "Visions of Ionesco, and especially of Kafka, go through our minds as we watch this pitch black comedy." Benno is an immense, blubbery, fat boy surrounded by a broad Italian cartoon family, who are "horrid" but also "maliciously funny." Beneath the fat, Benno (Jon Polito) is a saintly spirit. He is the only real human on stage. He is treated as an object forced to watch the defilement of civilization. "At times Mr. Innaurato's humor 'is itself a blunt instrument; and though many people will be offended, even insulted by this play, it has a dramatic and comic power. It is not a play one will easily forget.' The director is Peter Mark Schiffrin.

"Titanic", a farce about the ship by Christopher Durang, "is at times splendidly amusing, at times sophomoric, most of the time it is outrageously tasteless," Mel Gussow says. "Perhaps depth is the difficulty, but there is no ignoring the author's clownish exuberance and malevolence." Peter Mark Schiffrin directed and Seymour Weaver stars. It's being shown on a double bill with Mr. Durang's "Das Lushanias Songspiel," where he and Miss Weaver go through 25 minutes of mock Brecht.

25 Years for \$0.50 Theft

TAIPEI, May 18 (UPI).—A 25-year-old man was sentenced here to 25 years in prison for robbing a taxi driver of 50 U.S. cents, the Taipei District Court said.

-1976- Stocks and Sts.

[illegible]

_(Continued on Page 18.)

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1976

Page 9

EC Rejects U.S. Plan on Steel Exports

Decision May Affect Trade of Japan

PARIS, May 18 (AP-DJ).—Common Market has finally rejected U.S. suggestions to limit steel exports to the United States under an orderly marketing agreement, a spokesman for the EEC Commission today said. He said the decision communicated to Washington last week.

The final rejection of an agreement President Ford proposed was made at a meeting of representatives of the nine EEC states, steel industry officials and the commission.

The spokesman said rejection of any such agreement was unanimous.

The U.S. International Trade Commission initially suggested the United States should use quotas for specialty steels for a five-year period, proposed that 146,000 tons annually be shipped under the quota system help hard-pressed U.S. steel makers.

Ford's Decision

On March 18, President Ford announced to reduce the quota of steel to three years but insisted any final decision for 90 days to allow negotiations on an orderly marketing agreement.

The major specialty steel supplied to the U.S. market is Japan, the EEC and Sweden other important suppliers. The quota United States sought from EEC was 31,000 tons annually, industry sources said.

The commission's decision may change Japan's attitude on the deal. Sources here said that the Japanese told U.S. visitors they would essentially follow the EEC line on the specialty steel issue. Sweden is understood to have rejected any agreement outright.

GATT Cited

The argument used by the commission in rejecting the U.S. proposal was not officially disclosed, sources said. The commission's Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which forbids quantitative import restrictions over a long period, arguing in favor of an orderly marketing agreement. U.S. trade negotiator Frederick Dent told a conference in Brussels last week that the U.S. specialty steel industry suffered a 45-per-cent production cutback in 1975, with employment in the industry falling 25 per cent.

At the same time, Mr. Dent said, exporters increased their shipments to the U.S. market in 1974.

Dollar Falls, Pound Gains

LONDON, May 18 (AP-DJ).—The dollar ended slightly lower than most European currencies after rising in the morning, sales attributed to the action to "take and a view that the dollar interest rates are at level out."

The dollar ended at 258 1/2 pence marks after rising to 259 1/2 this morning. Yesterday it stood at 258 1/2 pence.

Recovering from yesterday's record low of \$1.8025 to \$1.8105 as its trade-weighted depreciation narrowed to 37.5 cent below 1971 parities from end-of-day record 37.9 per cent yesterday. A dealer said that the dollar's decline seemed to have received an official support in New York which helped the European rate.

The dollar was little changed last the French franc at 4.7308 compared with 4.7320. It also held against the Swiss franc at 57 compared with 57.5205.

A check with several central banks, all company executives and foreign exchange dealers in Europe produced no conclusion that the dollar's decline yesterday was related to the publication of Petroleum Exporting Countries' meeting next week in Indonesia to decide on future level of crude oil prices. He had been conjectured that companies were buying dollars in advance of the meeting.

French Output Up 7% in March

PARIS, May 18 (AP-DJ).—French industrial production rose 7 per cent in March with the seasonally-adjusted index, excluding the building industry, rising to 121 from 119 in February. Figures released today by the Finance Ministry show.

The January index, based on 1970 equalling 100, stood at 119.7 in the first quarter, the rate of the monthly index rose to 120, compared with 119 in the three months ending in January, 118 in the three-month period ending in January and in the last quarter of 1975. The figures showed a rise of 7 per cent in the output of the metal goods sector in March of February.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deutsche Bank Profit Slips

Narrowed interest margins and rising costs put pressure on Deutsche Bank's profit in the early months of 1976. Frank Ulrich, management board spokesman, says operating profit in the first four months was slightly below the year-ago results. A narrowing of interest margins was partly offset by favorable results in securities business both for clients and for the bank's own account, but he notes that administrative costs continued to rise. He adds that the bank is hopeful that an increase in credit demand, expanding securities business and strong international business will make possible a "satisfactory overall result" for 1976. Parent company business volume fell 4.6 per cent from the end of December to 54.3 billion Deutsche marks by the end of April, mainly because of a drop of 1.3 billion DM in credits granted. Non-bank time deposits fell 1.8 billion DM but growth in savings deposits continued. Group business volume was little changed at 90.4 billion DM. Mr. Ulrich adds, because of brisk activity by its two mortgage institutions as well as its Luxembourg subsidiary, Cie Financière de la Deutsche Bank.

Fuji Photo Film Sees 21% Rise in Net

Fuji Photo Film expects to report a 21-per-cent increase in its non-consolidated net profit for the first half ended April 30 of 4.3 billion yen (about \$14.4 million) against 3.55 billion yen

for the preceding six months, the company says. Gross sales are expected to increase 6.5 per cent to 107 billion yen and profit before tax and special items is seen rising 47.1 per cent to 8.5 billion yen. The gain in profits was due mainly to increased capacity use, which lowered fixed cost per unit, and good export sales, which accounted for 24 per cent of gross sales against 21 per cent previously, Fuji says. The company says it is continuing work to develop a new instant camera and film.

Fansteel Accepts Siegler Bid

Directors of Fansteel Inc., which is seeking to ward off a take-over bid by H.K. Porter Co., have unanimously voted to recommend acceptance of a higher offer made by Lear Siegler Inc. The Lear bid of \$23 a share in cash for Fansteel's 1.54 million shares outstanding, or a total of \$35.9 million, tops Porter's \$17-a-share offer made May 5. Fansteel directors had opposed the bid by Porter, an electrical equipment company, as "insufficient," and filed a suit in Chicago federal court charging Porter with violating federal securities laws. For its part, Porter filed a suit against Fansteel charging it with making misleading statements concerning the offer. Lear Siegler is a diversified manufacturer of electronics, communications equipment, vehicle components, construction and industrial equipment. Fansteel manufactures specialty metals and carbide tools.

Aids Developing States With Problems

Club for Debtor Nations Expands Its Role

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 18 (NYT).—The clubhouse is the French Finance Ministry. The members are middle-bracket civil servants from some countries that cannot pay their bills and other countries to whom the bills are owed. The club's purpose is to stretch out debt for countries on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Club of Paris has come into focus recently as one of the lesser-known institutions of the international community following demands of developing countries for a generalized debt moratorium. Developing countries, furthermore, have asked that a larger role in the club be played by international financial organizations, presumably because this would strengthen the poor nations' power.

The club, formed 16 years ago when Brazil was in serious difficulties, is a "very informal mechanism designed to address

each country's debt problem to its specific position and needs," a French official said.

Most creditor countries, with the exception of Sweden and the Netherlands, have now formally rejected any idea of a debt moratorium, fearful of the strains this might put on international commerce and the balance sheets of commercial banks.

Half of the \$35 billion balance-of-payments deficit of the non-oil developing countries last year was financed by private capital flows. Chase Manhattan Bank has estimated that the overall debt of developing countries reached \$150 billion at the end of last year. Debt-payment burdens are mounting in the Third World, with a number of countries now experiencing serious problems in meeting their debt obligations and Zaire and North Korea in default.

Most creditor countries argue that a generalized rescheduling

would erode the creditworthiness of the entire borrowing in private capital markets.

"By tying financing to debt," says Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, "it obscures the significant differences among countries, and prevents an appropriate focus on those in most urgent need."

Moreover, the creditors say it would not be fair to those nations that have taken strong policy measures to reduce their obligations.

The club has rescheduled the debts of Brazil, Argentina, Chile (in 1974), Indonesia and Uruguay. The creditors group alone met recently to discuss the position of Chile, which has asked for a second debt rescheduling, of North Korea and of Zaire.

The United States was not involved in the meetings on North Korea since it has no financial relationships with that country. In addition to treasury officials from the concerned countries, observers are invited to the meetings from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Chile Conflict

Individual governments keep commercial banks informed, but they do not participate in the meetings. Deliberations are always behind closed doors and press statements are rarely issued.

"The first job is to figure out exactly how much debt is outstanding," a French official said. "This is not always that easy." Then, he added, efforts are made to establish how big debt-servicing commitments are to the overall balance-of-payments deficit. Finally, he said, consideration is taken of what a debtor country is doing to remedy the situation.

Usually the meetings generate little controversy. But when Chile's new application for rescheduling came before the club last year, a conflict arose between the United States and the leading Western European creditors, informants reported.

Political Considerations

The Europeans refused to agree to any debt stretching for the present right-wing government. "We expressed displeasure that, broadly speaking, some countries put political aspects above technical considerations," an American official said.

The United States was also upset that the French chairman—a treasury official named Guy Nébot—had not invited the Chileans to present their own case. Chile has to pay \$800 million a year in interest alone on its foreign debt. But this year, according to Pablo Barona, governor of the Chilean central bank, it will be able to meet its full payments mainly because of higher copper export prices.

Now that the Club of Paris is becoming a more important forum, officials say there may be some changes in its structure. Paris was picked as the club site because of its geographical convenience and, as an American official observed, "Paris is a nice place to meet."

But one of the changes now being discussed would take the club out of Paris, moving it to other capitals. One idea is that the nation holding the biggest credits would play host at each debtors conference.

U.S. Probes Zinc Industry Price Policy

Demand Fell Steeply But Price Was Kept Up

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP-DJ).—The Justice Department said yesterday it is investigating the zinc industry and the pricing of both foreign and U.S.-produced zinc.

A department spokesman declined to discuss the precise nature of the inquiry, but it is understood that, among other things, the antitrust division wants to determine why prices here held steady during 1975 despite a steep drop in demand.

U.S. zinc consumption declined an estimated 20 per cent in 1975, but producer prices were maintained at about 30 cents a pound throughout the year. In January of this year, these prices were lowered about two cents a pound.

So far, the inquiries seem to have been directed at foreign zinc producers, who account for more than half of U.S. zinc consumption in the form of either metal or concentrates.

One report the department is studying is that European and U.S. producers have met in the past to discuss joint actions they could take to keep zinc prices on the London Metal Exchange at desirable levels. The foreign producers, however, may be reluctant to cooperate.

Unlike foreign copper producers, who base their metal prices on London Metal Exchange quotes, European zinc producers maintain separate posted prices for their metal.

The exchange quote can affect the producer price if it falls too far below the posted price, but most commercial transactions generally are made at the posted price.

AT&T Plans Offering

NEW YORK, May 18 (Reuters).—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said today it plans a public offering of 12 million shares of its common stock in the middle of next month. The company said details of the offering will be announced shortly.

House Unit Votes Foreign Bank Bill

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—A House banking subcommittee cleared yesterday a bill designed to restrict the operations of foreign banks in this country, putting them on basically the same footing as U.S. banks.

The bill passed by a vote of 18 to 1 following quick approval this afternoon of 10 amendments.

Confers Status Of U.S. Firms

Only two of them involving key provisions.

One amendment limits banking operations of foreign institutions to one state unless U.S. banks are some day permitted to engage in interstate banking. How-

ever, present interstate branching operations of foreign banks—those existing as of May 1, 1976—would be permitted to continue.

There is no precedent and no justification for allowing one class of banks to have an advantage which other banks do not have," declared the amendment's sponsor, Bernard St. Germain, D-R.I., chairman of the subcommittee.

The other major change consisted in adding federal regulatory oversight to foreign operations here on the premise that state supervision by itself would be insufficient. In effect, foreign banks would be treated as state-chartered members of the Federal Reserve System.

The subcommittee also modified a provision dealing with the boards of directors of U.S. affiliates of foreign banks. As originally drafted, no more than one-third could be foreigners, but this may now be waived by the controller of the currency to the extent that foreigners may hold positions under 50 per cent.

The size of foreign banks subject to the bill was raised to \$1 billion from \$500 million, but this was said to have no present practical effect since all those operating in this country now have assets of at least \$1 billion.

Left unchanged was a provision that foreign banks be prohibited from engaging in non-banking activities in this country. However, those activities that were engaged in as of Dec. 3, 1974—the date of introduction of legislation originally proposed by the Federal Reserve—could be continued through the end of 1985.

Foreign banks would be allowed to continue to underwrite securities in this country, but they could not sell or distribute them except to the extent allowed national banks here.

Senate Panel Acts

WASHINGTON, May 18 (Reuters).—The Senate Finance Committee killed an effort to repeal tax benefits for U.S. exporters which set up U.S.-based domestic international sales corporations.

Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., proposed ending the law that allows U.S. exporters to defer 50 per cent of their annual profits, arguing it was an unfair subsidy. The effort lost, however, on a 12-3 vote.

Increase in Interest Rates Depresses Wall Street Prices

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—Prices closed little changed on the New York Stock Exchange today after giving up small early gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.81 points to 989.45, and advancing issues led declines by about 725 to about 690.

Volume totaled 17.41 million shares, compared with 14.73 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed early buying to short covering and some bargain hunting after four down sessions. They said the market hesitated to hold a gain because of a continuing rise in short-term interest rates.

Federal funds were quoted at 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 per cent bid at the NYSE close following Federal Reserve action to bring them back from a high of about 5 7/8. Dealers say the Fed recently has tightened its target rate on federal funds to rise from 4 3/4 late last month.

Brokers added that trading was slow partly because investors were awaiting the outcome of presidential primary voting in Michigan.

Fansteel was one of the most active NYSE issues. It was unchanged at 23 3/8. The issue jumped 3 1/8 yesterday, following Lear Siegler's offer of \$22 for any and all Fansteel shares.

Steels and motors were fractionally mixed. H.J. Heinz fell a point to 45 3/4, while Merck lost 1 1/8 to 71 7/8.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gains topping losses. 282 to 187. Turnover amounted to 53,596 contracts, up from 52,147 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moder-

ate trading. The Amex index rose 0.12 to 104.43.

Wheat led a downward trend on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Local and commission house selling hurt wheat prices, which closed as much as 6 1/4 lower. Sources said seasonal availability and improvement of wheat conditions in the south and central plains also depressed prices.

Soybeans struggled to advance throughout the day but early profit-taking and speculative selling forced early months to close lower.

Corn suffered from commercial hedge selling and dropped as much as 1 3/4 cents. The decline spilled into oats which retreated as much as 3 3/4 cents.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

	1975	1974
Carrier Corp.		
Revenue	288.10	248.20
Profit	10.00	3.90
Per Share	0.41	0.12
First Half		
Revenue	492.70	455.30
Profit	10.20	6.40
Per Share	0.41	0.25

Commonwealth Edison

	1975	1974
12 Months		
Revenue	1,782.00	1,569.00
Profit	181.00	141.60
Per Share	3.18	2.74

International Harvester

	1975	1974
Second Quarter		
Revenue	1,478.50	1,414.30
Profit	58.10	54.50
Per Share	2.04	1.94
Six Months		
Revenue	3,556.10	3,490.30
Profit	88.20	109.40
Per Share	3.07	3.92

S.S. Kresge

	1975	1974
13 Weeks		
Revenue	1,683.10	1,348.60
Profit	42.90	19.50
Per Share	0.35	0.16

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

'Padres' Jones Is First 7-Game Winner



Associated Press

es' Frank Taveras unsuccessfully tries to break up to play as he slides under Cardinals' Mike Tyson, who the peg away. Don Kessinger backs up the play.

As NHL Titlists

Canadiens Recorded Low-and-Order Victory

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI).—Randy Jones, the San Diego Padres' first seven-game winner in the majors last night as he pitched a seven-hitter to defeat the San Francisco Giants, 12-2.

Defeats San Francisco, 12-2

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (UPI).—Left-hander Randy Jones of the San Diego Padres became the first seven-game winner in the majors last night as he pitched a seven-hitter to defeat the San Francisco Giants, 12-2.

At Los Angeles, Ken Griffey Jr. drove in three runs with a single and a triple to lead Cincinnati to a 5-3 victory over the Dodgers.

The Reds sent nine men to the plate against Don Sutton, now 4-4, in the second inning and scored four times, with Griffey capping the rally with a two-run single.

The Reds rightfielder also tripled in Pete Rose in the seventh inning.

At Houston, a throwing error by shortstop Darrell Chaney pulled first baseman Darrell Evans off the bag and allowed the winning run to score with two out in the ninth as the Astros salvaged a split of their double-header with Atlanta with a 3-2 victory.

In the first game, Andy Messersmith recorded his first victory of the season for the Braves by allowing the Astros just seven hits in a 3-2 victory.

Cesar Cedeno walked to start the Astros' ninth inning in the second game. Bob Watson bunted him to second and Cedeno moved to third on a long fly to leftfield.

Ken Boswell hit a sharp grounder to shortstop Chaney and, on the throw to first base, umpire Harry Wendelstedt ruled the runner safe as the throw was wide of the bag.

Atlanta players and coaches charged onto the field after the call and Wendelstedt and Braves manager Dave Bristol engaged in a shouting match as the umpires left the field with a police escort.

In the opener, Messersmith went the distance for the first time, gaining his first victory after four straight losses.

The right-hander struck out four and did not walk a batter.

Pirates 2, Cardinals 1
At St. Louis, Bill Robinson, filling in for injured rightfielder Dave Parker, hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning and Bruce Kison and Bob Moose spaced six hits to pace Pittsburgh to a 2-1 victory over the Cardinals.

Kison, ending his record at 2-3, struck out two and walked two before being relieved by Moose after being hit on the hand by a line drive off the bat of Lou Brock in the eighth inning. Moose allowed just one hit over the last 1 2/3 innings.

The Pirates, blanked over the first six innings by John Curtis, broke the spell in the seventh when Richie Zisk singled and Robinson hit his second homer of the year.

Orioles 4, Brewers 3
At Baltimore, a throwing error by catcher Darrell Porter allowed Tony Munster to score the winning run with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning and clinch a three-run Baltimore rally as the Orioles downed Milwaukee, 4-3.

Munster singled across two runs with the bases loaded after relief pitcher Eduardo Rodriguez had walked three straight batters with one out. Pinch-hitter Royal Stallman received an intentional pass from relief pitcher Tom Murphy, who got pinch-hitter Elrod Hendricks to bounce a ground ball to first baseman George Scott, whose throw to the plate got the second out of the inning.

Porter's relay to first base called down the right-field foul line, allowing Munster to score.

Relief pitcher Dyer Miller, who came on in the eighth inning, evened his record at 1-1 with the victory while Murphy absorbed his second loss.

Royals 5, Rangers 7
At Kansas City, rookie Tom Fojtik lined a two-out double into the rightfield corner to score Al Cowens in the 12th inning and lift the Royals to an 8-7 victory over Texas.

After relief pitcher Steve Fountaine retired the first two Royals on four straight pitches and Fojtik hit Fountaine's first hit down the line, Tom Hall pitched 2 1/3 shutout innings for his first victory as a Royal.

The Rangers put together four walks and four singles to score six runs and tie the score in the

top of the ninth. The big blow was a two-run two-out single by Jeff Burroughs, who had opened the inning with a single.

Twins 5, A's 4
At Bloomington, Steve Brye singled home Bobby Randall in the 11th inning to give Minnesota a 5-4 victory over Oakland and provide Bill Campbell with his fifth victory of the season.

Jim Todd, the loser, 2-3, walked Randall to open the inning. Randall advanced to second on Dave McKay's sacrifice and scored the winning run on Brye's hit.

Oakland's Billy Williams homered in the seventh inning to tie the score at 4-4 after the Twins had gone ahead, 4-3, in the fifth on a run-scoring triple by Rod Carew and a run-scoring single by Don Fred.

Carew singled, stole second, moved to third on an infield out and stole home for the 14th time in his career in the first inning to give Minnesota a 1-0 lead, but Oakland bounced back with two runs in the third on singles by Don Baylor, Sal Bando, Williams and Paul Garner. Cleveland's Wally Piskars homered for Oakland the fourth to make it 2-1, but Ford got a run back in the last of the fourth with his sixth homer of the year.

Angels 10, White Sox 5
At Chicago, Bill Melton drove in three runs with two singles and a triple to lead California to a 10-5 rout of the White Sox behind the seven-hit pitching of Frank Tanana.

Melton singled home a run during a three-run first inning, tripled in another run in the third and singled home a run in the sixth as the White Sox tagged Jesse Jefferson with a loss in his first start of the year.

The Angels took advantage of Jefferson's wildness to build a 6-0 lead after three innings. Jefferson gave up eight walks, five hits and seven earned runs before being relieved in the fifth inning and four of the men he walked eventually scored. He also hit one backer who scored and made three wild pitches, one of them accounting for a run.

Red Sox 7, Tigers 0
At Detroit, Luis Tiant shrugged off chilling 40-degree temperatures to pitch a five-hitter and hurt Boston to a 7-0 victory over the Tigers.

Boston's Carlton Fisk was the only player able to make a dent in the winds that blew straight in from the outfield, hitting his sixth homer to lead off the fifth inning.

The wind gave the Red Sox two runs in the fourth when Carl Yastrzemski's towering pop-up to right eluded rightfielder Rusty Staub and fell just feet behind the second baseman as two runs scored.

Tiant struck out seven, walked four and permitted only two Tigers to get to third base in his best start since 1968. One of the hits off Tiant was a single by Ron Leflore that extended his hitting streak to 29 games.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE (First Game)			
Atlanta	6	San Francisco	2
Los Angeles	12	San Diego	3
St. Louis	1	Philadelphia	0
Montreal	3	Pittsburgh	1
Chicago	4	Baltimore	3
San Francisco	12	Los Angeles	2
San Diego	3	St. Louis	1
Philadelphia	0	Montreal	3
Pittsburgh	1	Chicago	4
Baltimore	3	San Francisco	12
Los Angeles	12	San Diego	3
St. Louis	1	Philadelphia	0
Montreal	3	Pittsburgh	1
Chicago	4	Baltimore	3
San Francisco	12	Los Angeles	2
San Diego	3	St. Louis	1
Philadelphia	0	Montreal	3
Pittsburgh	1	Chicago	4
Baltimore	3	San Francisco	12

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct GB
New York	17	10	.570 —
Baltimore	15	14	.512 3
Detroit	13	16	.448 5 1/2
Cleveland	13	15	.464 4 1/2
Milwaukee	11	13	.456 4 1/2
Boston	10	16	.385 6
Division			
Texas	19	10	.657 —
Kansas City	17	10	.628 1 1/2
Minnesota	15	13	.538 3
Oakland	14	16	.469 3 1/2
California	13	22	.371 8
Chicago	9	16	.360 9
Monday's Results			
Baltimore	4	Los Angeles	3
Boston	7	Detroit	0
Kansas City	8	Texas	5
Minnesota	5	Oakland	6
Oakland	16	Chicago	5
New York	4	Cleveland	1
Tuesday's Games			
Milwaukee	at Baltimore	N.	
Boston	at Detroit	N.	
New York	at Cleveland	N.	
Texas	at Kansas City	N.	
Oakland	at Minnesota	N.	
California	at Chicago	N.	
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct GB
Philadelphia	19	8	.704 —
Pittsburgh	17	10	.630 2 1/2
New York	20	14	.588 3 1/2
Chicago	14	18	.438 7 1/2
St. Louis	14	19	.424 7 1/2
Montreal	12	19	.385 8 1/2
Western Division			

By Russell Baker

Baker

Kissinger's success was followed almost immediately by Ronald Reagan's blockbuster, "Maws," the story of a deceptively youthful-looking former movie actor who is

They were still arguing when their publishers entered and threw them all out of office on grounds of treating literature with respect.

... This was a crazy audience.'

By Jeannette Smyth

"They don't scream like they used to," McCartney said, when asked how this generation of American audiences differed from those of 10 years ago. "But then I



"People don't want to lose their seats," said a 17-year-old Alexandria girl with braces and jeans. "Most of them are drunk

By the end of his second show, McCartney was still exuberant. He had every reason to feel that way. The "Wings Over America" tour may well be the most polished and professional rock show ever mounted. He is with Wings now, not the Beatles, but 12 years after it all began, it's still Paul McCartney ascendant.

"That's not as obvious a statement as it may seem. Back in the days of the Beatles, McCartney got stuck with a reputation as the 'pretty' one, the Beatle whose cuteness often seemed to spill over into syrupy ballads that infuriated fans of the quartet's harder stuff. 'wimpy' was the word that, in the high school slang of a decade ago, when the great 'John vs. Paul' debate raged, was sometimes used to describe him," Rother says.

"But when McCartney played in Washington he was the consummate rock 'n' roller. There's still a sugary streak in his music, but in live performance he showed a toughness that's missing in much of his recorded work."

Julie Nixon Eisenhower taken strong exception to portrayal of her mother in book "The Final Days" as a drawn and self-centered woman and a secretive drinker. Eisenhower said that his "one distortion in particular could not live with in a burial for the 'My Turn' in Newsweek. The magazine rhin excerpts of the book Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. Mrs. Eisenhower described her mother, Mrs. Richard as a strong woman with self-control whose support enabled Nixon to cope with the stresses created by Watergate and the Vietnam war.
